

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

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DEATH.

On December 18th, at Jurin, Taipei, Formosa, GEORGE PADGETT TYLER, B., London son of J. R. AYLER, Towbridge, Wiltshire, aged 34 years.

On the 22nd December, at Kowloon, ENID, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs. J. H. KEMP, aged 3 months [1559]

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Siberian Mail of the 1st ultimo arrived on the 22nd instant.

The English Mail of the 26th ultimo arrived on the 23rd instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

Two Chinese brokers stand charged at Shanghai with being concerned together in attempting to obtain the sum of Tls 5,000 from the on China Mutual Life Insurance Co. by means false pretences.

Duke Tsai-chi and Prince Yu-lang have persuaded Her Majesty Lung Yu, the Empress-Dowager, to grant an increase of Tls 500 to the allowance of the three Secondary Consorts of the late Emperor Tung-chi.

Mr. A. E. Wileman, of the British Consular service, has been appointed Consul-General at Manila. Mr. R. de B. Layard has been appointed Consul-General at Kobe, and Mr. H. A. C. Bonar goes to Seoul as Consul-General for Korea.

Many residents in other places in the Far East besides the Korean Capital will learn with deep regret that Signor L. Casati, Italian Consul at Seoul, died there on the 11th inst. The deceased gentleman leaves a son and two daughters.

The President of the Board of Posts and Communications has decided to increase the dues payable by both foreign and Chinese vessels plying in the interior, so that means may be provided for defraying the cost of dredging and improving these waterways.

The Waiwupu is reported to have received a communication from the French Minister asking for permission to open post and telegraph offices and to establish a Chino-French Bank in Manchuria. The Government is said to have decided to refuse all these demands.

The Tsar has given his assent to the resolution of the Cabinet to appoint a special committee to arrange for the colonization of the Far East. The committee will in particular draw up a comprehensive scheme for establishing Russian settlers on lands along the Amur railway.

A Censor has impeached Their Excellencies Lien-yu and Wen Tsung-yao, the ambans of Tibet. He alleges that they are incompetent to fill their positions, and the Grand Council has recommended Tang Shaoyi, and Chang Yin-tang, the present Chinese Minister to U. S. America, for the posts instead.

The German authorities are establishing an Observatory in Kiaochow and have requested the Chinese Government, through their Minister in Peking, for assistance in their undertaking. It is understood that they have asked that all telegrams to and from the Observatory relating to meteorological matters be passed free by the Chinese telegraph offices.

Another member of the shipping community of Shanghai passed away, last week, namely, Captain Walter John Miller, who was for many years in the China Navigation Company, and only recently left that service to join the Ningshao Steam Navigation Co. The deceased died of dysentery. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

A report in the Chinese papers states that the late Chang Chih-tung had incurred a deficit in the public funds of over Tls. 4,000,000 during his tenure of the Hukuang Viceroyalty. The matter was reported to the throne by his successor, but His Highness the Prince Regent commanded that the liability should be cancelled as against the deceased Grand Councillor.

The Waiwupu has instructed the Provincial Authorities to find out the number of foreigners residing in the interior, with a view to opening negotiations with the Diplomatic Corps for a more definite arrangement in the matter. It appears that this has been rendered necessary by the recent trouble in Shantung and other provinces.

The *Eastern Times* (Chinese) in a rather strongly-worded article characterises the report of the Provincial Authorities to the Board of Finance on the copper currency as perverse and misleading. It is asked if there were a great demand for the copper cents as alleged, why has their value gone down so considerably and why do the officials seek to have the taxes paid in silver. It is the poor people who are the greatest victims of the unrestricted issue of these coins.

The greatest uneasiness is reported to prevail in official circles at St. Petersburg owing to renewed reports to the effect that the Russian portion of Saghalin is steadily passing into foreign hands, in the same way as Kamschatka has been practically taken possession of by Americans. In defiance of the laws, says a St. Petersburg correspondent, Japanese workmen have overrun the coal and naphtha districts, and it is now reported that Japanese syndicates are raising funds for the general development of the Russian section of the island.

The Board of Finance, we read in a Shanghai paper, has come to the conclusion that the present extensive circulation of foreign bank notes in the country seriously affects its currency, and that as to prohibit them would lead to endless international complications the capital of the Ta Ching should be largely increased and its notes issued in all the provinces. In this way it is hoped that the circulation of foreign notes will cease of itself. Arrangements are being made to open branches of the bank in Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Chinese Turkestan and all the open ports in Manchuria within the current year.

The friends in the Far East of Dr. George Padgett Tayler, of Twatutia, Formosa, will deeply regret to read the announcement of his death at the premature age of 34. Deceased had been the medical attendant of the foreign community at Twatutia since April, 1905, and was also honorary Vice-Consul for the United States. On December 18th while snipe shooting at Jurin near Taipei with a friend, he collapsed, and being carried to the railway station died within three hours. The cause of his death was heart disease. Deceased leaves a widow and infant son, now in England. He was buried in the Foreign Cemetery, Tamsui, on the 19th inst. His Excellency the Governor-General and all the higher officials of the Formosan Government were present at the Taipei Railway Station as the special train carrying the body left for Tamsui.

The British Consul, dealing with the trade of French Indo-China, refers to the minerals there. A good deal of activity has been manifested, he says, especially in Tonkin, in prospecting and reserving areas. The results, however, have hitherto been comparatively disappointing, and owing to difficulty of access, poorness of deposit, lack of capital by the promoters or other causes, the rule has been for these enterprises to end in nothing. An exception must be made in regard to the deposits of coal in Eastern Tonkin, the coal mines of Hongay on the coast, north of Haiphong, have been worked for some years with considerable success. The coal is anthracite, and, besides being consumed in factories, etc., and sold to Chinese, is mixed with about 20 per cent. of Japanese coal and 10 per cent. of British coal-tar and manufactured into briquettes, which are used by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes and by the local railways. A special briquette is manufactured for the use of the navy. Other deposits of similar coal are worked at Dong-Triem, Kebao, and elsewhere in Tonkin. The production of zinc also is increasing, the principal mine being in the Thai-Nguyen province of Tonkin. Zinc now takes a regular place in the list of exports. Alluvial tin is being worked in Tin-Thuc, near Cao-bang, and is said to give good promise of future development. Wolfram ore comes from the same district.

THE CONGO.

(Daily Press, December 20th.)

Perhaps no monarch of a civilised State has in recent times been held up to such public execration as the late King LEOPOLD, not as the Sovereign of Belgium, but as the Governor of the Congo Territory in the heart of Africa. King LEOPOLD himself had been the real and sole Governor of the Congo territory since 1885. "For absolutism incarnate," wrote the Secretary of the Congo Reform Association in the preface to MARK TWAIN's scathing satire on the King's administration, "the Congo Free State—which is neither State nor Dependency, but Slave farm—offers no parallel." Yet the King ever posed as a philanthropist. He was a great benefactor to the Church and a generous supporter of the Arts and Sciences. He regarded and proclaimed his African enterprise as governed by a desire to promote "the moral and material regeneration" of the natives of the Congo, and in Belgium this view of the enterprise was widely accepted until, at any rate, the Commission of Inquiry was held and revealed a state of affairs which cried aloud for amelioration. Ten years ago Mr. DEMETRIUS BOULGER, who will be known to many readers in this part of the world as the author of a "History of China," published a work on "The Congo State, or the Growth of Civilisation in Central Africa," in which King LEOPOLD's administration is lauded to the skies. "The founding of the Congo State, the opening of its territories to all the beneficent enterprises of civilisation, the moral and material improvement of the native races, marked out by King LEOPOLD," he wrote, "represent an achievement very similar to that accomplished by his illustrious father and predecessor—the one converted the 'cockpit of Europe' into the most prosperous State of the Continent; the other has founded in Central Africa a vast dominion where the only serious and promising attempt has yet been systematically made to redeem the negro race from the curse of ages." When Mr. BOULGER refers to what he terms "some unmerited censure" on the part of a few English critics, he dismisses the criticism with the observation that "it would be impossible to expect that in a work carried out under the conditions prevalent in this part of the world, a mere handful of whites among millions of blacks, sunk, for the most part, in the lowest stages of barbarism, superstition and cannibalism—there should not be some regrettable occurrences, some acts of high-handed authority, some arbitrary measures of militarism like LOTHAIRES execution of STOKES. The marvel is only that they have been so few." In marked contrast to this statement of the matter we have the publications of the Congo Reform Association, giving us a vastly different picture of the conditions prevailing in the Congo, and MARK TWAIN, a couple of years ago, under the influence of these records, astonished the world with one of the most scathing indictments against a monarch ever published. It was entitled "King LEOPOLD's Soliloquy." The King is represented reading the mournful catalogue of charges brought against him and the little book is illustrated with photographs of mutilated natives. It will suffice to make this one quotation:—"His awful shadow lies across the Congo Free State, and under it an unoffending nation of 15,000,000 is withering away and swiftly succumbing to their miseries. It is a land of graves; it is The Land of

Graves; it is the Congo Free Graveyard. It is a majestic thought that this, the ghastliest episode in all human history, is the work of one man, alone: one solitary man; just a single individual—LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians. He is personally and solely responsible for all the myriad crimes that have blackened the history of the Congo State. . . . He could have prevented the crimes by his mere command. . . . He withholds the word—for his pocket's sake." Few books have made a greater sensation in the world in recent times than did this mordant and bitter satire on the Congo Administration. It is satisfactory to know that Belgium is making an effort to put a stop to such ghastly atrocities as have in the past been charged against the administration.

The Independent State of Congo was annexed to Belgium last year, but Great Britain has withheld her recognition of the new Colonial administration pending the receipt of satisfactory assurances on the points on which the public opinion of the civilised world has been so deeply moved. The Belgian Colonial Minister has promised the eventual abolition of the forced collection of rubber and freedom of trade between the natives and foreign traders. A guarded reference was made to the subject in Mr. ASQUITH's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last month, in which he indicated that very careful examination would be required of the conditions and reservations accompanying the Belgian declaration on the subject. We judge from a recent telegram that the German Government is satisfied, and we infer therefore that the guarantees are so far satisfactory as at least to prevent the Congo being officially regarded by Great Britain as "an outlaw State."

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY PROJECT.

(Daily Press, December 21st.)

The Minutes of the seventh meeting of the Hongkong University Committee which we publish this morning contain the very satisfactory information that the minimum amount originally deemed to be necessary as an Endowment Fund may now be said to have been obtained and work on the building is to be commenced forthwith. It will be seen that Mr. MODY, who very generously promised to erect the necessary buildings, has accepted plans which involve the expenditure of more than a lakh of dollars in excess of the original estimate. The Committee considered the accommodation provided in the original design inadequate, and the conclusion reached is that "the buildings to be now erected should be designed to contain sufficient accommodation to give 500 students a full course in Arts, Medicine and Engineering, and to house from 150 to 180 students," and that the educational buildings should be capable of expansion so as to provide room eventually for 1,000 students, and residential quarters for 500. Mr. MODY has accepted the new plans and designs and engaged to erect the main building, the Principal's and the Professors' houses and to lay out the grounds. In the words of H.E. the GOVERNOR, "by this generous undertaking Mr. MODY has in effect nearly doubled his original gift." Since the site for the University was selected doubts have been freely expressed regarding its suitability, mainly on account of its proximity to "Chinese restaurants and other houses of public entertainment." It will be seen from the minutes published in another column that a sub-Com-

mittee has considered this matter and expressed the opinion that the site is excellently adapted for the purpose and is "by far the best which could be got." The reasons for this opinion are stated in the minutes but will bear further elaboration. The only alternative site we have heard suggested has been one "somewhere on the Kowloon side"—where large grounds for the University are obtainable and where the students would be able to pursue their studies free from the distractions which are associated with the close proximity of the University to the noisiest part of the City. But on the other hand, as is pointed out in the minutes, it will be a great advantage for the medical students to be near the large hospitals and mortuary, and it is equally important to bear in mind that the central position will enable the local lecturers on medical and other subjects to attend with no great inconvenience or loss of time. That seems to us a most important consideration. Busy medical practitioners and other professional men will doubtless be found willing enough to lecture at the University when it involves no great sacrifice of time to reach the building, but if, as would necessarily be the case if the University were established on the Kowloon side, each half-hour lecture involved two or three hours' travelling they could not be expected to make this heavy sacrifice. As the Sub-Committee who have re-considered the question of the site are satisfied that with proper supervision of the students, the Chinese restaurants and other houses of public entertainment in the near neighbourhood will be no danger to the University, we may accept their conclusion and rest assured that when the University is opened the governing body will ensure such supervision over the students as is indicated in the sub-Committee's report. The announcement that the Committee have in so short a time been placed in a position to accept Mr. MODY's most generous offer, and to start on the work of building the University will give the greatest pleasure to all who have in any way lent encouragement to the scheme. It was only at the beginning of the present year that H.E. THE GOVERNOR issued his appeal for funds. The sum which it was estimated would be required for the necessary endowment was £110,000 equivalent to about a million and a quarter dollars. In less than twelve months the Committee have a fund in sight amounting to \$1,218,840—a result on which all concerned, and especially H.E. THE GOVERNOR, is most cordially to be congratulated. No doubt that fund will be largely increased in course of time when the University is opened. More money is still needed for students' residences and for an anatomical laboratory. We note that His EXCELLENCY in the course of his speech at St. Stephen's College yesterday anticipated the opening of the University in about twelve months from now. Evidently no time is to be lost now that the Endowment Fund has been raised. The way in which the Chinese not only in Hongkong but on the mainland and in distant colonies have come forward with financial assistance has served to strengthen the belief that the establishment of a University here, in the words of the Governor's memorandum, will promote "a closer understanding and good feeling between ourselves and the Chinese, that it will stimulate commerce, and that it will in particular benefit the Colony not only in indirect ways but by bringing us into close relations with the gentry of China whose sons are being educated in Hongkong and who will, no doubt, occasionally visit them here."

HONGKONG AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(Daily Press, December 22nd.)

The adoption by the Chinese Government of the suggestion made by His Excellency Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, through His Majesty's Minister at Peking, that China should establish on the Pratas Island a wireless telegraph station for the purpose of furnishing meteorological data so that the information supplied to shipping in this part of the world, especially during the typhoon season, may be as complete and accurate as it is possible to have it, is a decision on which the Chinese Government is to be cordially congratulated. The Viceroy of Kwangtung has been instructed by the Imperial Government to at once take steps to establish the station. We may therefore hope to see the station opened some time next year. The Canton authorities, we do not doubt, are quite in sympathy with the idea, for after the typhoon of last year which did considerable damage to the small craft in the Canton delta, H. E. Viceroy CHANG JEN CHUN, in a dispatch to the Commissioner of Customs, "showed a strong wish to cope with such calamities in the future," and in referring to the system obtaining in Hongkong with regard to ascertaining the probable direction and force of coming winds and the issuing of warnings, decided to introduce a similar system at Canton. Consequently Canton will derive benefit from the erection of a wireless station on Pratas Islands. Wireless telegraph stations, as many of our readers know, have existed in the neighbourhood of Canton since 1907; the West River patrol boats are equipped with installations, and there is a Wireless School at Canton with about thirty pupils under a German instructor. Presumably the apparatus to be installed at the Pratas will be powerful enough to communicate with Canton direct. The announcement that this station is to be established at once serves, however, to emphasise Hongkong's need of a permanent wireless station. On the *Empress* steamers now it appears that a little daily newspaper is published consisting of Marconigrams received on board, and a Yokohama contemporary in commenting on a specimen copy makes the following observations:—"The messages are all evidently received from Japan or places west of Japan. The area between Australia and Japan to the east is quite unrepresented. This is natural for boats coming from the west, but it appears that the west-bound boats are worse off: though equipped with wireless apparatus they cannot receive any commercial messages until they come within range of Japan. It would appear incredible that the important British port of Hongkong, the *entrepot* of so much trade and the distributing centre of so much important commercial intelligence, should not yet possess a single commercial wireless station; but such is the fact. Japan, with characteristic enterprise, has gone ahead and established wireless stations, for commercial purposes, all along her coasts, and in Formosa, and still the great Eastern port of her ally, Hongkong, while possessing the necessary *Naval* wireless stations, has not yet thought it necessary to instal even one commercial wireless station. When it is considered how useful and interesting these Marconigrams are to passengers by the *Empresses* and other boats, it may be hoped that Hongkong will soon awake to the desirability of not lagging behind the times, and will establish one or more wireless commercial stations without delay." Our readers will be aware that the matter is at the

present time having the consideration of the Government, an application having been received from an American firm for leave to erect a station with monopoly rights for a period of twenty-five years. The Imperial Government has a voice in the matter; and the question is one therefore which cannot be settled off-hand by the Colonial Government. It may be that the Imperial Government will view the project for wireless communication between British Colonies as one of more than local concern, and think it inadvisable to allow the Crown Colonies to grant monopolies to private firms. Moreover, the Eastern Telegraph Co. will probably want to be heard on the subject of the threatened competition. A definite decision however, cannot be long delayed, for now that the Chinese Government has decided to establish a wireless station on the Pratas Island, and the Philippine Government has promised to erect a station on one of the out-lying islands of the archipelago—in both instances at the solicitation of the Government of Hongkong—a permanent station becomes an imperative need of the Colony, apart altogether from considerations connected with its use for commercial purposes.

THE BALKANS AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

(Daily Press, December 23rd.)

Ten years ago the Balkan States, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia, could scarcely be considered substantive Powers in any discussion respecting the balance of power in Europe. Of importance they were, of course, but merely as pawns to be moved about at the discretion of the greater Powers as suited their own individual parts in the screaming farce of "Europe at Peace," and questions connected with their position on the chess board were from time to time bandied about between the players. What the governments and people of the States themselves thought of these affairs was a matter entering very little into these discussions; the weight of Servia or Bulgaria thrown into one cup or another was really a matter of so little consequence that not one of the assembled diplomatists gathered together to discuss the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula ever thought of pausing for a moment to consider the private opinions or predilections of the States themselves; they had been freed from Turkish interference, but King Log had never dreamt that this implied that they had title to act as independent States; and insisted that all such pretensions must be at once dismissed as quite irrelevant to the situation. Probably the most unexpected result of Austria's last move of formally annexing the Principalities has been that it has aroused on the part of the hitherto but semi-independent States of the Peninsula an ambition of entire independence. What was lawful for Austro-Hungary to do could not be unlawful for the States themselves to do; and Austria, in objecting to this, found that the hitherto despised Balkan States had become a formidable power with which for all future time she had to reckon. In fact she had unconsciously touched the raw point in her own internal constitution, and her own internal Slavic populations showed openly that they were prepared, in case Austro-Hungary proceeded to coercive measures against their kinsmen abroad, that she would at home have to reckon with intense dissatisfaction, if not open revolt. Compared with the military power of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, that of the Balkan States, even if united, was a thing almost insignificant; but in such a war Austria soon

discovered that she could not rely on her troops, and that to a man the feeling of her entire Slavic population, which numerically outweighed both German and Magyar, would have been exercised in favour of the enemy. Now it so happens that the one bond between Magyar and German, which has been instrumental in conserving for the last two hundred years the Austro-Hungarian Empire, has been the consciousness that much as both Magyar and Austrian fretted over the unnatural tie that held the two peoples together almost against their wills, it was the only alternative to anarchy. In respect of culture both the ruling races stood on a platform immeasurably higher than the others, and conscious of this both united in a policy of keeping down the Slavic peoples. With the gradual decay of Turkey, and the necessary enfranchisement of the Slavic and Bulgarian peoples in the Balkan lands, the spread of a higher civilisation could no longer be arrested, and both nations attempted to direct the new movement into congenial channels. Naturally the knowledge gained made the Slavic populations the more conscious of the state of dependency in which they had been kept, and the less inclined to be coerced into hostile steps against their own close relations in the Balkan States; but it was with some difficulty, and mainly through the influence of Russia, that the aggressive attitude of Servia was calmed down without an appeal to arms.

The effect has, however, been very marked, not only in Austria, but throughout the Continent, and its one immediate effect has been towards peace. Those who remember the condition of Europe during the last twenty years of the Nineteenth Century will have a vivid recollection of the anxieties brought about by the military aspirations of Russia. The undisguised aim of Russia of the day was to encourage a general policy of Pan-Slavism, and to such a degree was this policy carried that it seemed likely to become a political danger. As a counter-acting element, under the influences of BISMARCK was founded a close alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary, to which it was even sought to attach Great Britain. Great Britain, while quite prepared to act in accord with the others should the need arise to restrain Russia, was unwilling to hamper herself with hard and fast stipulations, the result of which was by no means self-evident, and contented herself with the expression of her sympathies with the movement so far as they were merely defensive. Finally, however, Italy who had always since the times of the "Holy Alliance," and the entrance of the Russian armies into Hungary for the purpose of re-establishing a military despotism, looked with suspicion on Russian ways, was persuaded into joining the Alliance, which now from the fact began to be known by the name of the "Triple." Had the Alliance confined itself to its first promises, and preserved its entirely defensive character, it would have continued, as it certainly had at first, to have the sympathies of Europe generally. Unfortunately, in imitation probably of Russia, it became more and more permeated with Pan-Germanic, as the other had been with Pan-Slavonic ideas. Russia, however, not without the but-slightly-disguised approbation of Germany, had been wasting her energies in unprofitable conquests in Asia. A jealousy of England which had become chronic was undoubtedly one of the predisposing motives, and Germany was by no means indisposed to favour her projects in this direction, the more so that they removed to a distance her possible activities. Russia's

great check, brought about far more by the unpopularity of the movement at home than by the prowess of Japan abroad, convinced her that her true interests lay in Europe rather than in Asia; and this once more brought her in face of the Pan-Germanic movement, which in her Asiatic pre-occupations had been temporarily forgotten. An old story tells us that if we want to expel a fly from our ear, a very effective method will be to put in a hornet, and Europe doubtless for the moment feels very much easier for the departure of the Pan-Germanic fly. At all events, Germany has found it in her heart to congratulate France for the correctness of her attitude in Morocco; and this, spite the fancy of certain statesmen that the rapprochement has been brought about by their superior knowledge of affairs, is undoubtedly due to the success of the efforts of Russia to initiate a Pan-Slavonic understanding by bringing about an alliance between Bulgaria and Servia. For Europe at large, the much wider question remains open as to the relative merits of Pan-Germanism or Pan-Slavism, or rather as to which of the two is fraught with the greater danger to the general body politic. As we pointed out the other day, the beginning of centuries are always like the dead-points in an ill-constructed machine; the *vis inertia* of the machine may carry it round without danger to itself or surroundings, but there is always the risk that some unforeseen accident may bring the whole to a sudden stop and cause the wreck of the entire structure on which the experts have been working for centuries. No one with knowledge could probably be found who would stake his reputation on the continuance of peace for any definite period; still the outlook is decidedly clearer than it has been at any time for the last twelve months.

HONGKONG'S TRADE WITH INDO-CHINA AND YUNNAN.

(Daily Press, December 24th.)

Mr. CARLISLE, the British Consul for Indo-China, in his Report on the Trade of the French Colony for the year 1908 makes the observation that a not inconsiderable contribution to the commerce and prosperity of the British Colonies of Hongkong and Singapore is supplied by Indo-China. This is especially so in the case of Hongkong. We note that in the last few years the value of the imports into Indo-China from Hongkong has been steadily increasing. The returns for 1907 showed an improvement to the extent of £750,000 on the returns of 1906, while those for 1908 are better by close upon a million pounds sterling than they were in 1906. The exports from Indo-China to Hongkong in 1907 were nearly two million pounds sterling higher than in 1906, due partly to an abnormal demand for rice, but in 1908 they fell off by a million pounds. Of the total trade of Indo-China, Hongkong and Singapore between them had in 1907 over 42 per cent. and in 1908 about 40 per cent. The total trade of Indo-China has been increasing in recent years, and we are probably correct in associating this result with the development of railway enterprise. There are now upwards of eight hundred miles of railway completed and open to traffic in the Colony, and two or three hundred miles are under construction. All this goes to the opening of new markets and the development of foreign trade. By February next the important line which will connect the city of Yunnan with the coast at Haiphong will be completed. It is hoped that the advent of the railway will increase the

prosperity of the province of Yunnan, and we cannot doubt that in time that hope will be fulfilled, but for the present the commercial outlook can only be regarded as gloomy. Yunnan has been one of the principal opium-growing provinces of China, and now that the cultivation of the poppy has been strictly forbidden and measures are being taken by the authorities to see that their orders are strictly obeyed, a period of trade depression has set in. How long it will continue it is impossible to predict. Yunnan is regarded as an agricultural country, and, to take the place of opium, encouragement is being given to the culture of silk and the increased production of tea, tobacco, cotton and cereals. Next to opium, rice, wheat, and pulse have been staple products, and as the harvests have been good during the last two or three years, and as, also, large sums of money have been brought into the province by the construction of the railway, it is hoped that these factors will enable the people to tide over the loss of opium until its place shall have been taken by silk, tobacco, tea and cotton. We note that to the British Consul at Mengtzu, these hopes appear delusive. "The true solution of the Yunnan commercial problem," he says, "would seem to be in the development of the mining industry and improved means of communication." Very likely the advent of the French railway to the provincial capital will lead to developments in both directions. Hongkong has already considerable trade with Yunnan and naturally indulges the expectation that railway communication will assist its development. The development of the mining industry would probably benefit Hongkong to an extent as great if not greater than agricultural development. It may surprise many readers to know that, even now, there is a very considerable export of tin from Yunnan to Hongkong. The trade appears to be growing steadily. Out of 4,589 tons exported from Indo-China last year, only 125 tons were of local origin; the rest was "in transit from Yunnan to Hongkong." The total value of this export to Hongkong last year was upwards of half a million pounds sterling. Now that railways are tapping provinces of unlimited mineral wealth in South and West China, it is well within the range of possibilities that among industrial developments at Kowloon in the years to come we shall see huge smelting works receiving large quantities of the ore. There is undoubtedly a great future before the Colony of Hongkong if full advantage is taken of the great possibilities which are opening up on all sides of it by the railway developments and by the mining enterprises which are certain to follow. While we naturally attach the greatest importance to the great trunk line from Hankow which will have its terminus at Kowloon, we do not overlook the benefit which the port should derive from the railway reaching from Haiphong into the heart of the province of Yunnan. The Colonial Government of Indo-China, it is true, by preferential import duties ensures a preponderating demand in Indo-China for goods of French manufacture. France, therefore, secures practically a monopoly of the imports capable of being supplied by Europe; still this represents only 50 per cent. of the total imports, the remainder being mainly the natural products of the neighbouring countries which it is impossible for the Western nations to supply. On the Yunnan railway a preference of 20 per cent. is given to manufactured goods of French or Indo-Chinese origin. Cotton yarn at present forms the principal item in the merchandise going from Hongkong to Yunnan, via Indo-

China, while in the contrary direction the bulk of the trade is in tin which comes from mines near Mongtse. A blow is aimed at the cotton yarn export from Hongkong by the recent increase of the preference on the railway for goods of French and Indo-Chinese origin, the intention doubtless being to foster the export trade of the Tonkin mills, but as the Treaty gives the French the privilege of charging preferential rates, the importers of yarn of British origin cannot object. Last year only 444 tons of Indo-Chinese manufacture went into Yunnan, while 4,832 tons went from Hongkong, but most of it probably goes by river, and as the development of freight traffic on the railway will probably be as slow as it has been in China it is doubtful if the British import will be materially affected, though if a freight traffic speedily develops on the railway, this item in the list of British imports seems destined to suffer.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Christmas is coming and so are the appeals to our pockets. Circulars from merchants shower upon us, and the seductive claims of the jewellers and the toy dealers are not to be resisted when gifts have to be bought.

The *Gazette* this week announces six public holidays within a period of six weeks. There is Christmas Day and the Monday following; New Year's Day and the Monday following; Chinese New Year's Day (February 10th) and the day following. And in the very next week we have the Annual Race Meeting, which practically means adding three more days to the list. Times may be hard, but we do enjoy ourselves!

"The winter of our discontent" is a quotation which certainly does not apply to Hongkong. Here our winter is a long spell of delightful weather—at any rate it is this season—and the bracing atmosphere is enough to make the most depressed business man forget his cares. Something of the wild joy of living is understood when one breathes the pure air of our hills and dales, and it is not extravagant hyperbole to say that a ramble over the mountains these days is as exhilarating as wine.

But there is one aspect of the present spell of fine weather which is gradually forcing itself on even the least observant. The long drought is telling severely on vegetation and gardeners are having an anxious time. Native shrubs and trees are suffering in a manner which surprises the oldest resident, and the turf on our tennis courts has acquired the tint of hay.

The rough weather experienced outside the harbour had an untoward effect on the local matrimonial market, which for two or three days last week was unduly depressed. Eventually as the expected steamers approached, the market strengthened and ultimately closed with buyers, and brides strong in demand.

It is rather a remarkable occurrence that two weddings fixed for Saturday had to be postponed owing to the belated arrival of the brides.

Clergymen out in the East usually find that their labours are not so highly appreciated as they would perhaps be at Home, but if Bishop Awdry ever had any doubts on the point they will be set at rest when he reads the flattering obituary notices inserted in the Eastern papers on the receipt of telegraphic news of his death, which happily turns out to be untrue.

Someone has been entertaining the British public with an article on the subject of the Chinese amah. He declares that in the Far East there is no servant problem. Probably there ain't, but if he ever attended a mothers' meeting in Hongkong he might be led to think that there was a servant problem, and a very serious one, too. I have heard it said that all domestic peace is at end when an amah is introduced into a household.

By the departure of Mr. E. H. Hinds on Saturday by the *Prinz Ludwig*, Hongkong lost a gentleman who has long been the amateur billiard champion of the Colony. During his eleven years' residence here he has had the satisfaction of playing world-famous exponent like Roberts, Stevenson and Inman, and proved himself to be a worthy foe. The biggest break ever made by Mr. Hinds is 199, and this break was made only a few weeks ago. His previous record, I believe, was 187.

There are some candid folks down in Australia. A reader sends me a clipping from the advertising columns of an Australian newspaper, and I observe that a "respectable person wants washing, ironing or cleaning." How is it that the Hongkong papers do not publish advertisements like this? Perhaps the reason is that it is so very obvious that many persons in Hongkong want washing, ironing or cleaning.

Down in Singapore there has been a newspaper discussion on the subject of the queue, and the suggestion of some of the writers was that the Singapore Chinese who showed a greater tendency to discard this appendage were consequently more advanced than their compatriots at home. Naturally there were a few who disagreed with this point of view, but it seems to me that the mere fact of making such a departure from "old custom" as is involved by cutting the queue is in itself an indication of progress, because, as we know, the Chinese are very strongly ruled by the dead hand of the past, and it requires some little thought and no little resolution to break from tradition and wear the hair as Western men do.

One advocate for the retention of the queue is worth quoting. He wrote: "During my boyhood, I happened to be up a certain tree for self-indulging purposes, and when I was enshrouded among the ramifications of that tree, one branch, upon which I was standing, gave way, and failing to grasp at other branches, I was freely forcing my passage through the branches, when, fortunately, my useful appendage got entangled and suspended me. In this way I probably escaped some broken limbs. Therefore, I would not now join myself to the queueless brigade or avow that the queue is loathsome and disadvantageous." This writer's experience does not coincide with the Biblical one of Absalom, who, it may possibly be remembered by some of my readers, lost his life through his long tresses catching on the branch of a tree.

RODERICK RANDOM

HONGKONG.

Mr. W. P. Ker, the British Commercial Attaché in China, is at present in Hongkong.

The warships in the harbour on Wednesday half masted their flags as a token of mourning the occasion of the burial of King Leopold of Belgium.

The German cruiser *Scharnhorst*, with the Commander-in-Chief of the German Squadron in the East, Rear-Admiral von Ingenohl, on board, arrived in port on Saturday afternoon.

The return of communicable diseases notified in the Colony last week showed three cases of enteric fever in the city of Victoria. One was an Indian, one Chinese and one Japanese.

For stealing five pieces of clothing and a pipe from No. 17, Lower Lascar Row, Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Monday sentenced a native to three months' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Chinese passenger who was arrested on a trading junk for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Wednesday and ordered to pay a fine of \$80, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment.

Lam Fuk Chui, who is charged with obtaining the sum of \$24,000 from Mr. John Hastings by false pretences, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Monday, when Mr. W. E. L. Shenton applied for bail on his behalf. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown. His Worship fixed bail in the sum of \$6,000 cash, and \$4,000 bonds, and remanded the case formally until Monday.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Monday an Indian constable was fined \$10 for assaulting an amah on the Wanchai Gap Road.

Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Monday fined the keeper of a houseboat \$100, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment, for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium.

Inspector Langley placed six men and a woman before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Tuesday on a charge of stealing 17 tons of coal from a godown of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Messrs. Otto Kong Sing and J. H. Gardiner represented the defendants. The case will be heard on Friday.

Acting on information received by wire, the police boarded the s.s. *Shun Lee* on her arrival from Canton on Tuesday and arrested a native who was alleged to have kidnapped a child. The defendant was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy, bail was fixed at \$2,000, and the hearing was adjourned.

A sub-contractor from the Samchun section of the railway, who was arrested on Sunday, was charged with being in unlawful possession of 200 detonators, and with failing to comply with the regulations under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$125, but as he failed to appear when his case was called on before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Monday, the bail was estreated.

The calendar at the December Criminal Sessions, which opened on Monday, is particularly heavy, and all the week has been set aside for the cases. Four men are implicated on a charge of detaining with a view to selling, five are charged with robbery, five with wounding with intent to murder, one with receiving stolen goods, one with being accessory before the fact in a charge of robbery, one with detaining a person with intent to steal, and five with murder.

The official landing of Vice-Admiral Ingenohl took place on Monday morning at Black Pier when a guard of honour composed of one company of the Buffs was present. The Admiral was met by Capt. P. H. M. Taylor A. D. C. to the Governor, and the German Consul Dr. Voretzsch. A salute was fired from the Signal Hill Battery. After inspecting the guard the Admiral and party proceeded to Government House.

A "school" of 16 gamblers, one of whom was a Chinese detective, was arrested at Tai O on Tuesday. The detective was admitted to bail in the sum of \$700 and six more of the batch were liberated on depositing \$5 each. When the case was called before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Wednesday none of the men who were out on bail appeared, and their recognizances were forfeited. Of the other nine gamblers one was fined \$100, and each of the others \$1.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to Ordinance No. 44 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901, Ordinance No. 45 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Squatters' Ordinance, 1890; and, to Ordinance No. 46 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, and the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, and to repeal the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902.

On Sunday afternoon a bazaar was held at the Catholic Union, and judging by the large attendance and the thriving business done, a goodly sum should be realised for the object for which the bazaar was promoted—sweet charity. Various stalls, containing every kind of toy imaginable, filled the building and adorned the compound, and those in charge did not neglect their duty in disposing of them. The band of the Rajputs, under the baton of Bandmaster Coke, played pleasing selections of music.

Saturday, December 25th, Monday, December 27th, and Saturday, January 1st, will be observed as public holidays, Thursday, February 10th, will be kept as a bank holiday, and Monday, January 3rd, and Friday, February 11th, will be observed as public and bank holidays. His Excellency the Governor has excluded the Police Magistrates' Department from the operation of the Public Holidays Ordinance on Monday, December 27th, Monday, January 3rd, and Friday, February 11th.

The plot of Crown land at Takwa-wan sold by auction at the Public Works Department on Dec. 22 was bought by Mr. Chu Ng for \$15,830.

Lady Stewart-Loockhart, wife of the Commissioner of Weihaiwei, arrived in the Colony on Thursday, being a passenger from Europe by the N.Y.K. *Tamba-Marui*.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, Mr. H. F. Campbell, the organist, and Mrs Campbell were presented with a silver rose bowl from the choir and friends on the occasion of their marriage. After a few remarks by the Rev. H. O. Spink, the choirmaster, Mr. B. L. Frost, made the presentation, Mr. Campbell making a suitable reply. The rose bowl was inscribed: "Presented to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Campbell on the occasion of their marriage, November 20th, 1909."

A marriage which had been arranged for Saturday but had to be postponed owing to a three days' delay in the arrival of the ship which brought the bride from home, was celebrated on Sunday afternoon at the Union Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. C. H. Hickling, Mr. F. Hicks being married to Miss May Pearce of Truro. Miss Marjorie Brown was the bridesmaid and Mr. H. M. Bain the "best man." Many friends of the newly-married couple afterwards tendered their felicitations at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ramsay, and Mr. and Mrs. Hicks left for Canton by the night steamer.

On Sunday the new directors took over the control of the Tung Wah Hospital, the occasion being invested with the usual ceremony. The hospital was decorated throughout and a dinner was given in the evening by the retiring directors to their successors. Mr. Sin Tak Fan in the course of his remarks commented on the fact that the Tung Wah Hospital had not taken over the management of the public dispensaries and explained this by stating that there were not sufficient funds available for the purpose. The new chairman, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, said it was the duty of the Tung Wah Hospital to have opened and maintained the public dispensaries. However, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, the Registrar-General, and himself had made themselves responsible for the public dispensaries, because the Tung Wah Hospital would have nothing to do with them, and it did not matter very much now, as the dispensaries were well conducted. In conclusion he said the Chinese had not made a good selection in appointing him chairman, as he was already burdened with a number of offices, but as there were a number of energetic men on the board he thought they would do the work he failed to do.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY COMPANY.

The eighth and final shoot for a cup presented by the Commanding Officer of the Volunteer Infantry Company, Captain Wood, for the best aggregate of four shoots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, took place at Tai Hang Range on Sunday afternoon. Three of the five competitors present possessed about equal chances of winning, their respective aggregates for the three previous best shoots, and their final handicaps, being as under:—

Private W. F. Taylor...	288 and 11
" G. Elliott ...	280 and 20
" J. Backhouse...	279 and 21

At the first distance, 200 yards, Private Taylor scored 29 and gained a lead of 4 and 11 over Elliott and Backhouse. At 500 yards Taylor, with a score of 22, gained 2 more points on Elliott, but his lead over Backhouse was reduced to 8, the latter's 25 at this range being the best.

It now seemed a certain win for Taylor, but 600 yards at Tai Hang is usually such a "lottery" that the other two above mentioned competitors were considered to still possess a sporting chance. However, Taylor commenced with two bulls at this range and finished with 27 out of the 35 possible; Elliott and Backhouse each made 16 only, and thus gave Taylor an easy win at the final stage, Elliott gaining second place by two points. The totals for the day, and the aggregates for the four best shoots of these three competitors are as follows:—

Private Taylor	89 Aggregate	377
" Elliott	79	359
" Backhouse	78	357

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Tuesday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearse (A.M.O.H.) and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

THE KOWLOON SCAVENGING AND CONSERVANCY CONTRACT.

The report of the committee appointed to enquire into and deal with the complaints against the Kowloon scavenging and conservancy contractor was submitted. The committee had imposed a fine of \$100 on the contractor, who, they were satisfied, was fit to carry on the work. The disposal work was not so satisfactory, and the committee had warned him if there was no improvement they would not recommend that he be permitted to continue carrying on the contract.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT minuted—I have not time at the moment to read these papers and would ask that they be returned to me later. There is one point to which I must refer. The rubbish should be taken further away. As it is now handled a considerable portion must find its way on the various beaches in the island according to the state of the tide. Yesterday (Sunday 12/2/09) I went in a launch to Deep Water Bay, leaving Hongkong about 11 a.m. with the tide about quarter ebb. For the greater part of the distance from Sulphur Channel until well into Aberdeen Channel there was a continuous line of refuse floating on the water, ashes and other household rubbish. This must all have ultimately been washed up on the shore and would presumably add very considerably to the insanitary condition of Aberdeen and other surrounding fishing villages. The same thing is taking place on other sites on the mainland and the island, as can be proved by anyone who cares to carefully examine the jetsam in the neighbouring bays.

The PRESIDENT pointed out, in connection with the minute of the Hon. Mr. Hewett, that steps were being taken to deal with accumulations of rubbish, especially in the neighbourhood of the Sulphur Channel, where the practice had become very bad. This was chiefly due to the foreman of the scavenging contractors, who was in charge of the work of removing rubbish from Kennedy Town slaughter-house. This man had been prosecuted by the police. He kept a watchman who had been seen on the pier waving his hat to a little boat from which rubbish was being dumped off Green Island. It was very difficult to put a stop to this practice, but the speaker sent an inspector out to try to catch men dumping rubbish from the slaughter-houses. The inspector saw a man dumping rubbish from a boat alongside a wharf, but as soon as he found out he was observed this man jumped overboard and ran up Jubilee Road and by the time the inspector had reached the pier the man was out of sight. On a second trip the inspector caught three men, who were fined \$3 each at the Police Court.

Mr. HOOPER—Only \$3! That is very little.

The PRESIDENT thought it was owing to some misunderstanding, or because the case had not been pressed home. Since then the Kowloon rubbish boatmen had been caught dumping rubbish, and nine of them were fined \$15 each. The Harbour Master had since sent out a launch, and another lot had been caught. The committee's report would be furnished early next month. He proposed at present to lay it on the table.

THE OUTBREAK OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The PRESIDENT brought forward a paper in connection with the outbreak of foot and mouth disease at Sassoon's Villa, Pokfulam Road. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reported that the outbreak in shed 3 and the adjoining small sheds was now at an end. Two calves and one cow had died, but not from foot and mouth disease. The C.V.S. therefore recommended that the sheds be no longer regarded as an infected area.

The area referred to was declared to be no longer infected.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

BUILDING WORK TO BE COMMENCED.

The following Minutes of the 7th meeting of the University Committee held at Government House on December 13th have been forwarded to us:

Present: The Governor (Chairman), Hon. Sir H. May, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Jones, Mr. Turner, Hon. Mr. Brewin, Mr. Irving, Rt. Rev. Bishop Lander, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Mr. Clementi, Hon. Mr. M. Stewart, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G. and Mr. Lau Chu Pak.
Absent: Hon. Sir P. Chater, C.M.G., Mr. Mody, Hon. Mr. Thomson, and Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C.

1 The Chairman informed the Committee that Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart and Mr. Turner had consented to join the Committee. In the print of further papers dated July 23rd 1909 the name of Hon. Mr. Pollock was accidentally omitted, and also the fact that Hon. Sir P. Chater had kindly consented to act as Treasurer.

2 The Chairman stated that at the fifth meeting of the University Committee a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Brewin, Ho Kai, and Little (for D. P. W.) was appointed to report regarding the proposed site for the University and the designs for the buildings, etc.

An interim report was received on the first question in September last. The Committee stated that in their opinion the site was excellently adapted for the purpose, and was by far the best which could be got. After much enquiry and consideration they did not "anticipate any inconvenience from the proximity of Chinese restaurants and other houses of public entertainment which were not really so accessible from the proposed site as from many places in Victoria much more distant, but in the neighbourhood of the tram line, and with proper supervision of the students they will be no danger to the University." On the other hand, the site offers the great advantage to the medical students of being close to the large hospitals and mortuary, while its central position will enable the local lecturers on these and other subjects to attend with no inconvenience or loss of time. For reasons which will presently appear, however, they considered the site too restricted, and recommended that an additional four acres of the hill-side should be added to it. This has been referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Little resigned his place on the Sub-Committee on the 31st October.

On the second question the Sub-Committee were strongly of opinion that:—(a) The students should not reside in the main University Building, which should be entirely devoted to educational purposes, e.g., to Lecture rooms, Laboratories, Workshops, Libraries, etc. The Principal and the Professorial Staff should also, in their opinion, have residences detached from the main Building.

(b) They considered that the accommodation for the two Faculties of Medicine and Engineering, which was provided in the original design was inadequate, and also that additional provision should be made for the "Art" students. They estimated that "when the University is first opened the number of students will certainly not fall below 70," if the schools in Hongkong commence at once to prepare students for the entrance examination; that within ten years there will be at least 180 students; that "if we assume, as we have every right to, that interest in the University will grow with its success... the attendance should reach 500," the large majority of whom will bring a substantial increase to the funds by their fees. They added "If once Hongkong becomes the educational centre for South China, and for the Chinese in the neighbouring countries, it will be years before its position is challenged, and many more years before it meets with serious competition. Whilst the site should be able to provide quarters for 500 students, it should also find room for buildings to hold Lecture rooms, Laboratories

and all their accessories for 1,000 students." It is therefore assumed, roughly, that half the students would be resident, and half "external," residing in approved hostels. The conclusion reached is that "the buildings to be now erected should be designed to contain sufficient accommodation to give 500 students a full course in Arts, Medicine, and Engineering, and to house from 150 to 180 students, the educational buildings should be capable of expansion so as to provide room eventually for 1,000 students, and the residential quarters for 500 students."

(c) They recommended that a playing-field should be provided instead of the Gymnasium and Swimming bath. With their report they submitted a sketch plan by Mr. Bryer, showing the Main Building as revised to meet these calculations, the two separate residences for the Principal and Professors, and the laying out of the ground including the Playing-field, together with a ground plan of the University building and the two residences. These plans became in turn the basis for further consideration, and some few further suggestions were made, the chief object of which was to secure every possible foot of ground for future extensions, and to obtain an indication how in the opinion of the architect these extensions could be carried out when required, so as to harmonise and fit in with his present design. The various new proposals were carefully considered by Mr. Bryer, and practically all incorporated in a new plan, which was submitted to Mr. Mody.

On December the 2nd at his request I met Mr. Mody for the purpose of discussing these plans, Sir Henry May, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Bryer being present. With a slight modification, which in Mr. Mody's opinion would much improve the general effect of the appearance of the Buildings from the Harbour, and which did not seriously interfere with space for future extension, Mr. Mody accepted the plans and designs and undertook to erect the buildings as shown on them. He informed us that it was his intention that both material and workmanship should be of the very best. By this most generous undertaking Mr. Mody has in effect nearly doubled his original gift. He has engaged to erect the main Building, the Principal's and the Professors' houses, and to lay out the grounds as shown on the plans attached. (Not reproduced.) The residences for students and the Anatomical Laboratory are not included and must be separately provided for.

In order that there might be no possibility of misunderstanding Mr. Mody was good enough to confirm this undertaking in the following letter to the Governor:—

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong.
8.12.09.

DEAR SIR FREDERICK,—In reply to your letter of to-day I have pleasure in confirming my verbal authority to you to inform the Committee of the University Fund that I accept the design now submitted by Mr. Bryer, and undertake to erect the buildings and to lay out the ground as shown thereon. As the original plan agreed to by the Committee was estimated to cost only \$180,000, which was subsequently raised by alterations to \$235,000 and now again to \$285,000, I trust that this last set of plans will meet with the approval both of yourself and the Committee and be adopted as final.

Yours very sincerely,
H. N. MODY.

Sir Frederick J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., &c.

The Committee unanimously decided to accept Mr. Mody's most generous gift unconditionally. The plans referred to, signed by Mr. Mody and by the Governor, will be deposited with the archives of the University.

It was suggested that when the plans of the buildings are drawn up in detail Mr. Mody should allow the Committee to see the pencil draft with a view to suggesting any small alterations in detail, which should not add to the cost. The Chairman said that Mr. Bryer had informed him that there would be no difficulty or objection whatever in doing this.

3. The Chairman suggested that as the buildings themselves would commemorate for all time the name of their generous donor—Mr. Mody—so also it would be fitting if one or

other of the Chairs to be endowed by the Funds which have been raised for the University Endowment were to commemorate the gift of £40,000 made by John Swire & Sons, and their allied firms, by which the success of the project had been assured. As it was principally due to the personal interest of Mr. J. H. Scott that this magnificent donation had been secured, he suggested that the Faculty of Engineering should be named "The Scott Chair of Engineering." Mr. Clementi said that such a procedure would be entirely in accordance with precedent in British Universities. The Committee unanimously agreed with the suggestion, subject to the concurrence of Mr. Scott and the firms referred to.

4. The Chairman read a dispatch from the Secretary of State announcing that "H. M.'s Government" had decided that on the establishment of the University they would provide an annual sum of £300 for scholarships subject only to the provision that the holders are to be British subjects. The Secretary of State added that His Majesty, as a mark of his "personal interest" in the University, had been graciously pleased to direct that the holders should be styled "King Edward VII. Scholars." The Committee unanimously recommended that the scholarships should be open to all British subjects. The decision as to their number and value, the faculties to which they are to be attached, and the conditions under which they are to be held was deferred until the subject of the scope of the faculties and the length of the course in each, and other similar matters should come under consideration.

5. The Chairman stated that the Endowment Fund now amounted to \$1,183,640. Dr. Ho Kai pointed out that in addition to this there is a sum of \$32,200 definitely promised from Canton, which could be relied on, together with an additional sum of \$3,000 from Saigon.

In view of the fact that the minimum amount laid down in Resolution I. for the Endowment Fund may now be said to have been obtained, and as the designs for the building have now been approved by the Committee and by Mr. Mody, it was unanimously agreed that in accordance with Resolution I. the work may now be commenced.

6. In pursuance of the decisions arrived at during this meeting the following Resolutions are hereby passed:—

"14. The plans and designs showing the Buildings and the laying out of the Grounds, dated to-day and authenticated by the signature of Mr. Mody, and by the Governor (on behalf of the Committee), are unconditionally accepted.

15. That subject to the concurrence of Messrs. John Swire and Sons, and allied firms the faculty of Engineering in the University be called "The Scott Chair of Engineering," in recognition of their generous gift to the Endowment Fund.

16. That all British subjects shall be eligible for King Edward VII. scholarships.

17. That the terms of Resolution I. having been complied with to the satisfaction of the Committee, work on the building of the University may be commenced forthwith.

F. D. LUGARD.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT FUND.

	Promised.	Received.
	\$	£
Chinese residents of Hongkong	20,830	—
Chinese residents of Saigon	39,000	—
Chinese residents of Newchwang	—	—
Chinese residents of Amoy	—	—
Chinese residents of Penang (Kim Yeong)	—	—
Chinese residents of Weichow (per Mr. Chang Pat-Sze)	—	—
Chinese Government (14,000 taels)	—	—
Viceroy of Canton	—	—
Per Governor of Macao	—	—
Mr. Ng Li Hing, Hongkong	50,000	—
		\$
		184,795
		1,344
		1,500
		500
		92,764
		13,680
		200,000
		8,422

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	25,000	—	—
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	50,000	—	—
Chartered Bank	10,000	—	—
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon	10,000	—	—
Messrs. David Sassoon	10,000	—	—
Treasurer's private Subscription List	—	—	2,070
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire	—	40,000	—
Messrs. Panchard, Lowther	—	100	—
	\$214,830	£4,100	\$505,003
		@1/82=	\$463.87
			\$214,830
Total			\$1,183,640

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

GOVERNOR OPENS A NEW WING OF THE BUILDING.

An interesting function took place at St. Stephen's College on Monday afternoon when his Excellency the Governor opened the new wing of the College in the presence of a large and representative attendance. On the Governor's arrival he was escorted by the Warden of the College to a dais at the end of a flag-draped room, where he took his seat. On the platform with him were the Lord Bishop of Victoria, His Lordship Bishop Ingham, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Dr. H. Sanders, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Mr. E. A. Irving, Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C., and Rev. E. J. Barnett, Warden of the College. Among others in the body of the hall were Lady May, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. T. Funatsu, Rev. W. H. Hewitt, Chaplain of the College, Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Rev. T. Pearce, Mr. G. Piercy and Mr. W. D. Braidwood.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP, after an opening hymn and prayer, stated that the gathering that afternoon was for a most important function. It was for the opening of what the Council very modestly called the new wing of St. Stephen's. It seemed to him that the new wing was bigger than the body of the building but perhaps in days to come there would be another large wing on the other side to balance the body. Such an occasion as this was surely a monument to the Colony's zeal for education, and His Excellency's enthusiasm in that subject made them feel that they could not do too much. On that very spot his Excellency had previously made some remarks which were now to bear fruit in the erection of a University. Further, the new wing was a memorial to the understanding which existed between the British and Chinese people. The room was draped with the flags of all nationalities, which served as a reminder as to what a cosmopolitan place this was, and at the head the Union Jack and the Chinese Dragon hung side by side. This new wing was built entirely by Chinese money. The parents and friends of scholars trusted them with that which was more precious than gold and silver: they trusted them with their sons, and he hoped that they would not find that trust misplaced. This happy union which existed with the Chinese to-day was a testimony to the work of the Church Missionary Society, and he had much pleasure in extending a welcome to the Central Secretary of that body, Bishop Ingham. (Applause.) The opening of this wing would also bear witness to the genial power and sterling merit of the Warden of the College—(applause) and he hoped that Mr. Barnett would be long spared to work in their midst.

Rev. E. J. BARNETT said: Your Excellency, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your presence here to-day gives to us who are interested in St. Stephen's College sincere pleasure. As Warden it is my privilege to express to your Excellency the gratitude we feel for the constant interest manifested in our educational enterprise in this place. Twelve months have not yet passed since you laid the foundation stone of this extension to our build-

ings, and, this afternoon we offer a sincere welcome to your Excellency as you come to declare the new wing open for the use of Chinese students. Your Excellency will doubtless remember the matchless which has served for our hall of meeting on several occasions. In that matchless, sir, nearly two years ago you made a public utterance which is culminating in the Hongkong University about to be erected. Early this year you expressed the opinion that St. Stephen's College would take no mean place as a feeder to the University. The substitution of this more permanent building for the transient matchless will, we trust, help to confirm the opinion that our endeavour will be to fulfil the educational responsibilities we have assumed. This building, however, is, as was mentioned at its foundation, a monument of Chinese liberality. We prepared plans; Chinese parents and guardians subscribed the money. We offer a liberal secondary education for their sons; they provide necessary building, for the purpose. We are more than glad, therefore, that we have on this platform to-day the Right Reverend the Central Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, for this afternoon's function will afford additional evidence to Bishop Ingham, and to the great society he represents, that the Chinese not only appreciate what is being done for them by the C.M.S., but that they are quick to respond when serious attempt is made to meet their requirements. It would be as unjust to our Chinese friends as it would be unfair to the C.M.S. if we omitted to point out that Chinese parents do not want for their children an education divorced from moral teaching. It would not have been strange if an institution with definite religious aim had been suspected and avoided by our Chinese friends. It is because they have not only come to understand us but to trust us that we are able to meet in this hall to-day. They have realized that our one purpose within these walls is educative: that St. Stephen's College is managed not in the interests of any individual, or of any society. It stands for the training of Chinese youth upon the principle that every man possesses something more than physical and mental capacity—that his moral nature cannot be soundly developed except on the basis of religion. I repeat that our Chinese friends fully recognise this fact, and they have learned by experience that, while the Christian Scriptures are the text book for our moral training, coercive measure in matters of faith and conscience find no place among us. If I have misjudged them in this matter, there are gentlemen present who will have the opportunity to set me right. But as the College Council is about to take over this new wing it seems fitting that in the presence of your Excellency, who has manifested so keen an interest in educational matters, and in the presence of the Central Secretary of the C.M.S. as well as before the subscribers to the building fund, the principles upon which our undertaking is based should be clearly enunciated and understood. The cost of this new building is in all \$30,000. Not quite the full amount has been subscribed, but the building committee have the matter in hand, with Mr. Lai Kai Pui as chairman, Mr. S. W. Ts'o as secretary and Mr. Chau Siu Ki as treasurer. The ground floor contains a hall 90 by 39, being under ordinary circumstances divided by movable partitions into assembly and dining halls. Offices are also attached. The first and second floors are divided into dormitories and single bedrooms, with lavatories. On the first floor is also a laboratory 34 by 18. This was made possible by the munificence of a lady in England, who just after the foundations were laid offered to erect a small hall for students' meetings as a memorial to her departed parents. This hall stands at the south end and the laboratory with tiled floors is placed above it. The roofs and floors of the building and of the verandahs are executed in reinforced cement concrete, and the floors of the large hall, laboratory, bathrooms, verandahs, etc., are paved with encaustic tiles. The floors all rest on cast-iron columns and the whole building has a substantial appearance. The structure was erected to the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs. The hastening of this opening ceremony has not left time for furnishing, except in part, but we

whose days are spent here wish again to thank heartily the donors who in helping us to carry on our work more effectively have at the same time helped forward in no small degree the education of their sons. This hall in which we meet will be known as the Lai Kwai Pu. Hall in consideration of the handsome donation of \$5,000 from the gentleman bearing that name. This name, together with the names of subscribers, will be recorded in a permanent form. To-day they have been written temporarily and perhaps had not now be further referred to seeing they were read in detail at the laying of the foundation stone. But one other point must be mentioned. Reference has been made to the confidence which the parents and guardians of the students have reposed in us, when they undertook to erect and to hand over to the College authorities this building without conditions. We desire above all things that this confidence should be maintained. Yet trust can be kept alive only by reciprocity. The College Council, therefore, has decided to invite five Chinese parents to sit with three Europeans on an Advisory Committee for the safeguarding and furtherance of the College. The difficulty of making selection among so many friends is great. Year by year the number of those interested in St. Stephen's has increased. But from among these gentlemen the following have been chosen: Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Mr. Lai Kwai Pui, Mr. Chan Siu Ki, and Mr. S. W. Ts'o. The Council has the fullest confidence that such an Advisory Committee will be of the greatest benefit, and it trusts that St. Stephen's College will continue its career under the same harmonious conditions as have been enjoyed during the first nearly 7 years of its existence. What I am able to do in this College is made possible only by the fact that I am supported by the best staff of masters a head ever had to work with. (Applause.)

H.E. THE GOVERNOR was then asked to open the wing. In doing so he said:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—it is hardly a year ago since I had the pleasure and privilege of laying the foundation stone of this very handsome and useful extension to St. Stephen's College. As I have passed by from time to time I have watched its progress with the greatest interest, and I congratulate you most heartily upon its successful completion. When I laid the foundation stone a year ago the Warden told us that in the six years during which St. Stephen's has existed the average attendance had increased from seven to 125. I am sorry to hear that during the past year it has not quite reached the latter figure, but I hope that this is only due to some temporary cause which will soon be removed. I am specially glad to hear that this extension will provide room for something like double the number of boarders which the previous college was able to accommodate. I attach, as I have often said, the very greatest importance to this fact, for I don't think that the education of character and the enforcement of discipline and of control can be adequately carried out where a school is limited entirely to day boys, and I believe that the best benefits of education are to be derived by those who are permanently boarders in the school. When I came to this Colony I was amazed at the number of schools we have here, and at the very large attendance which is in very many of them. I set to work to try and make myself acquainted with the special characteristics of each school and with its aims and objects; the number of these schools and their nationalities, the staff provided, and the class of education given. But there were so many of them that I noted down the results of my inquiries in a note book in order that I might familiarise myself and get to know all about each particular school. I was looking up that note book yesterday, and found this note in it, "St. Stephen's gives high class education and desires to be affiliated with the University in order to get English degrees and to prepare students for the University." This I noted before ever seeing St. Stephen's at all. Shortly after that I had the pleasure of distributing the prizes here at the end of 1907, and, bearing that note in mind, I expressed the aspiration that some day or other we should see a University established in this Colony where the sons of Chinese gentlemen might obtain degrees equal to those given

by English Universities. I have been reminded both by his Lordship the Bishop and by the Warden of those remarks which I made so long ago as December, 1907. In the following year, 1908, I had the pleasure and privilege of laying the foundation stone of this extension. I was then able to again tell you that the project which had only existed in the previous year as an aspiration had to some extent taken shape, and that Mr. Mody had most generously come forward with an offer to give \$180,000 for the building of a University. (Applause.) I told you that I hoped to incorporate in that University the existing institution of the Hongkong College of Medicine, but I also told you that we had decided that it would be impossible to accept Mr. Mody's gift unless and until we could raise an adequate endowment and equipment fund. Mr. Mody extended the time during which his gift should be operative for another year in order to see whether we could raise funds which were estimated at something like a million and a quarter dollars. When speaking then, I said that I had been tempted into a somewhat long digression about the University, because that project would always remain associated in my mind with this College, where the first words were spoken that led to the project taking practical shape. Yet at that time it seemed a very long way off, and I confess it was with very great misgivings that I contemplated the task before us of raising so enormous a sum for the endowment and equipment fund. Once again I come before you on the eve of the expiration of the period assigned, and I am more glad than I can say to be able to inform you that at a meeting at Government House on the 13th instant, the following resolution was passed:—"The terms of resolution 1—that is the resolution which laid down the minimum of the endowment fund considered necessary before accepting Mr. Mody's gift and the adequacy of the buildings for the purpose of a University—having been complied with to the satisfaction of the committee the work of building the University may be commenced forthwith." (Applause.) When I look back on that note in my pocket-book, and I recall that it was here that I made the first suggestion, that a year later I was able to say that the project had taken some shape, and that to-day I am able to tell you the building may commence forthwith, I feel that the projected University is very intimately associated with St. Stephen's. (Applause.) I hope that in December of next year I may be able to be here once more to say that the buildings are nearing completion and that the balance of funds required has been fully subscribed. I hope that in December, 1911, I may be able to congratulate St. Stephen's College on having secured a large number of pupils among those who matriculated for the University. (Applause.) One word more regarding that project. When we came to examine the plans for the buildings we found that in order to make them thoroughly adequate for the purposes in view the sum promised by Mr. Mody was quite insufficient, as the revised estimate of the cost was \$285,000. Mr. Mody, with extraordinary generosity, has undertaken to erect the buildings according to the designs and to lay out the ground at that cost, or even at greater. (Applause.) We still, however, require to raise funds for the building of the students' quarters and for an anatomical laboratory, and there is also a small balance required for the equipment fund. I trust those who have the project at heart, and who have enthusiastically carried it through to the present stage—and amongst them I note the names of those most intimately associated with this College, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Chan Siu Ki and Mr. S. W. Ts'o—will not release their efforts to emulate the generosity of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the Chinese community both in and beyond this Colony and the European firms who have generously come forward with subscriptions, and that we will see the funds fully subscribed before the end of next year. I hope also to see preparation made for hostels by the society which controls this College and by others. (Applause.) I hope above all to see the scholars of St. Stephen's, and other large institutions in this Colony, beginning to

make special preparations to qualify for entry into the University; and I hope St. Stephen's is determined to be fully and adequately represented there. My lords, I make no apology for having devoted my speech to this subject to-day. I hope that the success of the scheme will not merely be a financial success, though that indeed is a pressing matter at the present moment, but that it will be a success in securing sufficient qualified students; for you must remember that those who matriculate at the University will have to have a thorough knowledge of English in order that they may fully understand the lectures, which will be delivered in that language. And I hope the University, when adequately provided with funds and sufficient scholars, will have no difficulty in turning out graduates whose scholastic attainment will be equal to students from Home Universities. I hope also that the graduates of the Hongkong University will be most conspicuous for their high moral character; that they will be men whose standard of life in whatever post they may occupy during their after career will be marked by earnestness and uprightness of character as well as by the degree of their learning. (Hear, hear, and applause.) When built, the University will be a self-supporting institution, just as St. Stephen's College is, and it is therefore the parents and scholars of St. Stephen's College who will benefit most by the institution of a University. I hope that this College may develop on the lines of our public schools, which are self-supporting at Home, and become one of the leading and dominant institutions in the Colony. (Applause.) I have now the greatest pleasure in declaring this new extension to be opened and in wishing it for all time the most hearts success. (Great applause.)

His Lordship BISHOP INGHAM, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency, stated that the honoured Warden of the College was venerated and trusted by the C.M.S. in London as much as he was trusted by the people in Hongkong. (Applause.) The speaker thanked God, not only because his Excellency presided, but because he was Governor of Hongkong at the present time. The Governor seemed to be made for critical moments. The speaker remembered His Excellency in Uganda, when at a critical moment his statesmanship had a great deal to do with the preservation of one of the Government's best assets. He also knew that the Governor had rendered missionaries of the C.M.S. great assistance in Nigeria. As one who tarried only a little while here, his lordship was literally amazed at the strategical position of this great outpost of the empire in South China, and he saw visions of our being able, through this British possession, to do some effective things to assist China to realise her truest, best hopes and desires in what she sought.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, in seconding the resolution on behalf of the parents of the boys and the staff, said they were thankful to his Excellency even for his dreams, because his dreams had brought Hongkong a University. They were also thankful for the powerful aid of Bishop Ingham, who had promised to secure a hostel for students of the University.

Three cheers for his Excellency the Governor terminated the proceedings, and the visitors were then regaled with light refreshments in the new wing.

A Regalia Dance given by the members of the King Edward VII. Lodge R. A. C. B. and K. G. H. was held in the R. G. A. Theatre on Monday night. The hall was decorated with flags and other bunting, and the general arrangements reflect great credit on those responsible, and the president Mr. S. Walton in particular. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and the lengthy and well selected programme was carried through without a hitch, the excellent music contributing to the enjoyment of the dances. Messrs. E. C. Clark and J. H. Oxberry proved themselves to be efficient, M.C.'s and it was largely due to their unflagging zeal that all so fully enjoyed themselves. A most successful and enjoyable evening concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes took place on the 22nd inst. and was largely attended by parents and others interested. His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Captain Taylor, A.D.C., and Captain Simson, private secretary, presided; and was supported by Bishop Pozzoni, Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, Father de Maria, manager of the School, Father Noval, Father Spada, members of the Dominican Mission, and the Mission Etrangère, and Mr. T. Funatsu.

After an opening overture and the rendering of the chorus "Moonlight on the Lake,"

The Brother Director said—Your Excellency, my Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit to you the report of the work done in the College during the past year. The total number of pupils on the roll was 450, while the average daily attendance was 410, as against 366 the previous year. At present we have a total enrolment of 488. The increase in numbers has necessitated the erection of two new classrooms, which we hope to have ready for occupation towards the end of January. While the attendance on the whole has been fairly good, still I must say that many of our boys are kept at home for very trifling causes. I would again remind the parents of the absolute necessity of regular attendance for progress in studies. The monthly examinations and weekly testimonials are still very efficient in securing constant and steady work. Such work enables the boys to cultivate industrious habits. The conduct of our boys has been very good, and on the whole they always seek to please their teachers. Our boarding department continues to give much satisfaction. We have as many boarders as we can accommodate. The health of the boys has been excellent, thanks to the unremitting care of Doctors Muller, Just and Hoch. Our Oxford results this year were very satisfactory. We presented 36 boys and all passed, viz., 7 Seniors, 14 Juniors, and 15 Preliminaries. J. B. Xuyen obtained Second Class Honours and Distinction in French in the Senior, while H. Ozorio secured Third Class Honours in the Preliminary. Six of our Chinese boys figured prominently among the successful students. A noticeable feature of the examination judging from the private results was the excellent pass which nearly all our boys obtained in English Composition. We are very much pleased to see that many of our boys are working hard to fit themselves for the Hongkong University with which your Excellency's name will be for ever associated. Our Shorthand and Typewriting classes continue to do good work. Thirty-seven boys sat for shorthand certificates during the year. Twenty obtained Third Class certificates. Thirteen entered for Second Class, and four for First Class certificates, but the results have not yet come to hand. Our thanks are due to the members of the Shorthand Committee of Hongkong, especially to Mr. A. Ramsay, of the *Daily Press*, for the facilities they have afforded in connection with the examinations. Twenty-eight boys follow the Typewriting Class. We have arranged with the National Shorthand Association of London for the holding of periodical examinations for Typewriting certificates. Eight boys have entered for the first examination, which we expect will take place in about a fortnight. Hygiene has been taught successfully during the year. We presented ten boys for the Shield competition, but the results are not yet known. Our boys drill regularly in the College yard and take as much outdoor exercise as our limited playground accommodation permits. Football is still the favourite game of the Hongkong schools. Our boys take very great interest in it. For the first time we won both trophies; our First team won the Schools' Football Shield, and our Junior team won the beautiful cup presented by your Excellency to the schools of the colony.

The library in connection with our Oxford Class is still a source of pleasure and profit to our boys. We have considerably enlarged it during the year, and it numbers at present close on five hundred volumes.

In the month of June Mr. Irving made his annual examination and reported the school to be thoroughly efficient.

It now remains for me, sir, to thank you for having so kindly consented to give away the prizes to the successful pupils. I also thank his Lordship the Bishop for once more honouring us by his presence here to-day, and for the valuable prize he has presented to the most deserving boy in the Oxford Class. I have also the pleasure of thanking Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton for the honour he has conferred on us by permitting us to include his name in our list of prize donors. Mr. H. N. Mody, the well-known gentleman whose name is connected with so many benevolent works in the Colony, and who has recently crowned his munificence by the princely gift which has assured to Hongkong for all time the benefits of a University education, has also accorded us the honour of being the recipients of his bounty. This gentleman has generously founded a Gold Medal to be given annually to the student who shows the greatest merit in English Literature. I beg to offer him my sincerest thanks for this valuable recognition of the work done in the College. Our thanks are also due to Mr. J. M. Alves, who has generously offered a scholarship of \$25 for the best essay on Co-operation, to the Catholic Union for their scholarship of \$25 for Religious Knowledge, and to Mr. Belilios for his scholarship of \$25 for English in the Oxford Junior. To the following kind friends who have contributed to the prize fund I also beg to extend my most grateful thanks: Consul-General J. J. Leiria, Mr. Gonzales de Bernedo, Consul for Chili; Mr. J. R. M. Smith, manager, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Mr. Percy Smith, Mr. D. Dorabjee, Mr. Machado, Mr. Ho Tung; Mr. Ellis Kadoorie; Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. F. Tse Yat, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, and Mrs. E. V. Remedios. I avail myself of the present occasion to offer my hearty good wishes to one and all for a merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year.

BISHOP POZZONI said:—On an auspicious occasion like the present, when the teachers and pupils with their parents and friends are assembled under the presidency of the highest official in the Colony, and when we hear the detailed account of the excellent work done during the past year, I consider it a duty and at the same time a pleasure to address a few words to one and all. I thank your Excellency for your kindness in condescending to preside at this meeting and distribute the prizes to the successful students. I congratulate the Brother Director and all the brothers and teachers on the success they have achieved during the year, and I congratulate the boys also on the successful issue of their endeavours both in the mental and in the athletic field. I would remind them that the development of the mind and of the body must go hand in hand. *Mens sana in corpore sano*, a sound mind in a sound body, should always be their motto. In this way they will fit themselves for the great struggle of life and become worthy and useful members of society. The Brother Director mentioned, in his report that many of the boys were aspiring to higher education in the future Hongkong University. I congratulate them once more and I wish them all success. In after years when these young men reap the benefit of such education they will not be unmindful of their benefactor and they will associate your Excellency's name with the priceless treasure of higher education which they have enjoyed. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY—My Lord Bishop, Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have listened with very great interest to the very satisfactory report from the Director of this School, and I congratulate you, both the staff and the boys, on the continued success, prosperity, and progress of St. Joseph's College. This year, as we have just heard, you have obtained 36 passes in the Oxford Local Examination as against 31 last year, and I am glad to notice that the increase is confined to the senior and junior and not to the preliminary examination. This is a good augury for success in the matriculation examination for the University which has been alluded to both by your Lordship and the Brother Director. I hope that the boys of St. Joseph's will be successful not only in passing the matriculation

examination, but also in carrying off one or more of the King Edward scholarships. I would remind you that the test in English will probably be a severe one, for it will be absolutely necessary for the boys who pass into the University to have a thoroughly sound grasp of the English language in which the lectures will be delivered. Last year I congratulated you specially on the fact that you make an especial study of shorthand writing. I am glad to see that that is being kept up and that progress is being maintained. I would impress upon you that shorthand is a most useful acquisition. It is most useful to the public man when listening to speeches to which he has to reply, and it is most useful to the students when listening to lectures to be able to make a few notes upon them. I have always regretted that I was not taught it when a boy. I think you all agree that you owe a great debt to the Press and to Mr. Ramsay, who are busy men and have little leisure, for the assistance they have given you in this subject. I congratulate you all on your success in sport. I know you have very limited ground here for practising football, and the large number of applications for the recreation grounds at Wong-nei-cheong makes it impossible to give St. Joseph's ground on more than one or two occasions a week. In spite of that you have carried off both the senior and junior football cups, which is a most creditable performance. I had great pleasure the other day in presenting the two cups to the winning teams at Government House. Among the successes on which I am able to congratulate you there is one especially, and yet my congratulations must be accompanied with a word of warning. I refer to the large increase of the average attendance. Since I have been in this colony the average attendance at St. Joseph's has increased from 299 to 410, as we just heard from the Director, an increase of 50 per cent. This enormous expansion of all the schools in the Colony is most striking and most encouraging, but the Director of Education in his report calls attention to the fact that there are an undue number of Chinese boys in the lower standards who help to swell the grant in aid, but it is not creditable to a school that there should be a congestion in the lower standards. Numbers are important, but numbers are not everything. Quality is even more important. I am not unaware that there are many difficulties in connection with this subject. I know it is very difficult and sometimes very disheartening to the staff that your boys leave you just at the time when you are beginning to feel they are getting on and doing something. It is a matter which is full of difficulties. I mention it because I have it under consideration myself, and hope, sir, that you will take it into consideration to see if you can devise means by which to maintain a fairly equal average in the different standards of the school. I cannot forecast precisely what advice I shall receive on this subject, but I think it is possible the schools which have a congestion in their lower standards, an undue proportion, cannot be considered thoroughly efficient. St. Joseph's has for many years past borne a high reputation for being thoroughly efficient and of earning the maximum grant. I am sure you will do your very best to maintain that standard in the future. I must remind you of one other point, that is, as the number of your scholars increase so must your staff increase if the standard is to be maintained and the same amount of individual attention is to be given to each boy. When the scholars numbered 299 the number of European teachers on the staff was 12, including the Director, with one Chinese assistant. To-day when the scholars number 400 the staff is still 12, including the Director. If the staff proportionately increases *pari passu*, it should number 16, that is, to say, an average of one European teacher to every 27 boys which, I think is a very good proportion. I put these points to you not in any spirit of hostile criticism, but because I think on this occasion undiluted praise is not always useful, and it is just as well to point out one or two directions in which possible improvement may take place. I am glad to hear that you are able to increase the number of your boarders and, like every other school of this standing you have been compelled to enlarge your premises to accommodate increased attendance. I wish both the

taff and the boys pleasant holidays and I hope his time next year I may be here again and once more able to congratulate you on continued progress and success. (Applause.)

The programme was as follows: Overture, Prof. O. Baptista: "Moonlight on the lake," choir; violin solo, E. Lamblot; solo, "Where the beautiful river flows," Duncan Brown; sword drill, F. L. Silva, A. M. Tavares, J. Braga, A. Rodrigues, C. Vas, H. Lopes; duet, "Come silver moon," R. Bourguignat and R. Baptista; duet, "Pepita," H. Lopes and A. Rodrigues; solo, "The Cabin Home," R. Bourguignat; recitation, "The Twins," J. Collaco; violin solo, Prof. Gonzales; solo, "The Cottage by the sea," Ormond Musso.

THE FIRST AEROPLANE FLIGHT IN JAPAN.

FRENCH OFFICER'S EXPERIMENTS END IN DISASTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TOKYO, December 13th.

A few days ago there were carried out in this city some very interesting private experiments with an aeroplane undertaken by Lieut. Le Prieur, of the French Navy, one of the "language officers" attached to the French Embassy here. The experiments ended disastrously for the aeroplane, although the officers interested were more than satisfied with the results obtained.

SITE OF THE TRIALS.

Lieut. Le Prieur, through the kind assistance of Messrs. Tanakadate and Aibara, the former Professor of Science at the University and the latter a captain in the Japanese Navy, obtained the permission of the police to experiment with a newly-constructed "glider," built on the French model of Voisin Brothers, at a site in Ueno Park, near the Shinobadzu Pond. This place is admirably adapted for such experiments, the pond being a kindly haven in the event of disaster, but one or two feet deep and covered with lotus plants. The site is in a populous part of the city, and although the trials were quite private the mere appearance of the strange machine was sufficient in a short time to attract an enormous concourse of people.

SUCCESSFUL FIRST FLIGHTS.

M. Le Prieur knew nothing of the possibilities of his machine, and doubted them more and more as he gradually came to realise that among the thousands of spectators were many distinguished men, including Lt.-Gen. Nagaoka, head of the Military Aeroplane Investigation Association, and other members of this newly-formed official bureau. But with the assistance of a 60 H. P. motor-car used for towing purposes, he made a successful first flight, maintaining his balance nicely about fifteen feet above ground and flying 150 yards. This experiment was repeated, and the landing in both cases was carried out with every satisfaction to the anxious lieutenant.

CAPTAIN AIBARA'S MISFORTUNE.

Among those keenly interested in those experiments was Captain Aibara, a naval engineer and member of the Military Aeroplane Investigation Association. The captain asked for M. Le Prieur's permission to use the machine, but the latter objected and warned the captain of the probable consequences. Captain Aibara, however, persisted and started off with the assistance of the motor car. He glided over the pond, but not being able to check his ascent, broke the rope attaching him to the motor car, lost his balance and toppled over, falling 25 feet into the pond. Fortunately for the Captain he received no hurt beyond a wetting, but the machine was wrecked and Lieut. Le Prieur is now busy on a new one.

Thus ended the first experiment in this country with an aeroplane. It is interesting to note that the public are paying increasing attention to this subject, judging from the contents of the newspapers and the reports of the Patent Office, while an action at law affecting an inventor's reputation is already occupying the attention of the courts. This is the claim for damages of an inventor named Uchida, and the defendant in the case is Prof. Tanakadate, mentioned above, who severely criticised Uchida's machine in a newspaper article.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ADDRESSES BY THE GOVERNOR AND BISHOP INGHAM.

The weather was agreeably warm on Monday for the open-air reception held at St. Paul's College, when Bishop and Mrs. Lander were "at home" to quite a large number of people who had attended to meet the Right Reverend Bishop Ingham, D.D., Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. His Lordship and Mrs. Lander received the guests, among whom were His Excellency the Governor, Lady May, and many leading members of the community. After tea had been dispensed, the company entered the drawing-room, where His Excellency presided, and was supported by Bishop Lander and Bishop Ingham.

HIS EXCELLENCY, in opening the proceedings, said he had seen the work of the Church Missionary Society, more particularly in West Africa, which had been the sphere of Bishop Ingham's recent labours, and proceeded to remark that in Hongkong we were very much indebted to the Church Missionary Society for the educational work they had done. He had noted in recent years with great interest and—if he might be allowed to say so without presumption—with great approval the greater breadth and expansion and liberality of the views with which the Church Missionary Society conducted its modern missions. He could remember some years ago, when he advocated the institution of medical and industrial missions, being told that such institutions were beyond the scope of the Church Missionary Society, but he was glad to know that that view was quite wrong to-day. The Church Missionary Society was an organisation which was now of national importance. It administered large funds and it controlled educational and instructive schools in all parts of the world. He could, therefore, the more rejoice that the scope, which in the days to which he alluded appeared to be somewhat narrowly restricted to purely religious teaching, had been so much enlarged so that, as they who were present at St. Stephen's College that afternoon heard, it could start and maintain an institution which in the words of the Warden was purely educative. Bishop Ingham, whom they were to welcome that evening, was the secretary of the organisation, and he would give them his views on the work of the Church Missionary Society.

BISHOP INGHAM opened an interesting address by alluding to the educational evolution of the Church Missionary Society, which formerly failed to appreciate the value of medical missions but now supported one of the largest medical missionary works in the world. His experience in Western Africa had shown the danger of developing the moral sense of a people whose country was undeveloped, and this pointed to the necessity for industrial missions. For a long time the Society could not see its way to adopt educational work, but facts had been too strong for them and now they supported many industrial missions. That afternoon he found himself in an awkward position, as his special duty was to persuade people to believe in missions, but he found himself in one of the outposts of the Empire surrounded by people living under very extraordinary conditions. He knew British colonies in the West Indies, in West Africa, but he had never before been in a British colony like this, where we seemed to have Buckingham Palace, the Foreign Office, the War Office, Plymouth, Portsmouth and all the conditions represented by those different places in one small city. He wondered how we managed to get along. Yet we found time in the conglomerated society in which we were to come to such a meeting. Continuing, he spoke of the work of the Church Missionary Association, which endeavoured to encourage and support the work undertaken by the Church Missionary Society. He then referred to the words of the Prince of Wales, who when he returned from a long tour spoke of the necessity of greater sympathy being shown by the British people to the native races among whom they lived, and concluded with some further reference to the work of the Society, especially with a view to deepening the interest in the Society.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

December 19th.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The Minister of Posts and Communications has sent two able officers to make a thorough enquiry into the management of the Yuet Han Railway, the finances of which are said to be in a state of chaos. These deputies arrived per s.s. *Fatshan* on the 15th inst. They are reported to be invested with full power to commit to the Magistrate anyone found guilty of malpractice in reference to the railway funds.

IMPROVED INDUSTRY.

Fatshan is a great industrial centre and large numbers of women are employed by the various manufacturers. These women are in most cases only acquainted with old-fashioned ways of working and the quality of the articles exported suffers in consequence. To remedy this a Fatshan manufacturer is opening a training school, where women are to be instructed in modern methods of weaving and dyeing. There are a large number of applicants for entry to the school.

AN OFFICIAL DENOUNCED.

A gentleman has accused the sub-prefect of Yang Kong of serious misdemeanours. He is charged with accepting bribes, using improper methods of punishment, extortion and inciting the troops under his control to plunder householders and disturb the public peace. The accuser has sent proofs of these charges to the Viceroy and petitioned him to investigate the prefect's conduct. On receipt of the documents the Viceroy sent a deputy to make a searching inquiry into the matter.

A FREE SCHOOL.

The great majority of the water population is entirely uneducated, and certain philanthropic men, pitying the condition of the young boys, have opened a free school called "Fung Yuen" for their special benefit. They have also invited a theatrical troupe to give a series of performances in the Honan Theatre in aid of the funds.

A GREAT FIRE.

Fires still continue to cause a great deal of alarm this month, and the amount of damage lately caused has been enormous. At 7 p.m. on Monday last a fire broke out at Shiu Hing Street, and before the flames were put out thirty-one houses were completely destroyed. Shortly after this blaze had been extinguished another broke out in a dyer's shop. In this case there was luckily no great damage done, and the surrounding houses escaped.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

Fire-brigades are institutions of great importance in Canton, and during the last month they have been kept very busy. The brigades are usually under the control of certain "Kai Fong" who raise the necessary money for their upkeep. There is often a difficulty in raising this money, but where there is a will there is a way, and the following is an account of how one of these brigades was formed and equipped. Near the West Gate outside the Yuen Mu Koon there are two monstrosities in stone purporting to represent a lion and a lioness. On certain days of the year the superstitious folk of the neighbourhood make a pilgrimage to these objects; those desiring a son praying to the lioness and those wishing prosperity in business praying to the lion. Near the images there are stalls kept by certain of the Manchu community, where incense, candles and joss paper may be bought, and the owners and the stalls make handsome profits. There was lately a fire in the locality and the Kaifong determined to have a fire brigade, but no money was forthcoming. They then approached the heads of the Manchurian section, and after some delay the stalls were handed over to the Kaifong. In a short time enough money was raised by this means to start the desired brigade.

SALT.

Those interested in the salt trade are in some little fear regarding the steps the Government is likely to take regarding the sale of this commodity. Certain rich merchants of the province in conjunction with other merchants from the Straits have endeavoured to gain the permission of Government to form a salt monopoly, promising to pay in return a very large annual royalty variously quoted from two

to twelve million dollars. Certain citizens have sent in a petition to the Viceroy concerning this matter, and in the course of their argument they point out five evils which are likely to arise from the establishment of such a monopoly. The most important point they notice is that salt is a necessity and should in consequence be cheap, but they urge that should the monopoly become an established institution the price is likely to rise and rise and that the public would be quite unprotected from the extortion of the monopoly holders.

As yet nothing definite has been done in the matter, but it is said that the Viceroy is not averse to the proposed monopoly in so much as the increased revenue from salt will go some way towards making up the deficit in revenue which is bound to occur when licensed gambling is put down. There is no doubt that this latter event will take place sooner or later, and but for the question of finance steps would probably have been taken towards its abolition before now. Judging from incidental matters the Provincial Government must be rather tight for money at present. The native papers report that there was a deficit of 60,000 taels in the military estimates of last year which has got to be paid up; many districts are petitioning for an increased police force; an increase of police in Honam recently sanctioned will cause an additional expenditure of over 1,000 taels per month, and in addition to all this the Central Government is clamouring for money. It is no wonder, then, that the higher officials look with some degree of favour on the establishment of a monopoly which will go some way towards filling up the gap.

OPENING OF PORT ARTHUR TO COMMERCE.

The Japanese Government has decided to abolish the Port Arthur Admiralty and to open the port to commerce, allowing free entry to Japanese and foreign steamers. By this, say Japanese papers, the Government intends to realise its object in maintaining peace in the Far East and equal opportunity in China. This decision will be officially announced before the end of the year.

Referring to the value of Port Arthur as a commercial port, Mr. Iida Giichi, a director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, remarks that the opening of the port to commerce is a truly gratifying step. Dairen is nominally an unfrozen port. In reality the harbour is frozen over at once when the weather is calm during the intense cold of the winter months, while when a strong northerly breeze blows high seas invariably prevail in the harbour, which is not protected by any breakwater, and vessels are thus forced to suspend the loading and discharging of cargo. The present is a season for shipping beans, and steamers loading this commodity are involved in serious delay, accompanied by heavy expenditure and difficulties, owing to the above circumstance. The situation of Port Arthur is much better. This port is surrounded by hills, and the water in the harbour is deep, while the port is never frozen. Port Arthur, it is alleged, surpasses Dairen far and away as a commercial port. At first it was reported that the Government had under consideration a proposal to make Port Arthur a coaling station for merchant vessels. The opening of the port to general trade, however, will be welcomed generally by Japanese and foreign merchants. It is to be regretted that the entrance to the harbour is rather narrow, interfering with the movement of large steamers, but this inconvenience can be remedied by cutting a canal between the harbour and Pigeon Bay, so that steamers may come in by the present entrance and depart by another.—*Japan Chronicle*.

The following curious telegram is translated by a northern contemporary:—"On account of the enormous importance of the Canton-Kowloon Railway the Board of Posts and Communications has decided that the whole line must be completed in the 3rd year of Hsuan Tung, and has sent the Viceroy of Kwangtung full instructions as to how this is to be accomplished."

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 20th December

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE).

ARMED ROBBERY.

Five Chinese were arraigned on a charge of armed robbery. Two admitted the offence and three pleaded not guilty. The Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland (Acting Attorney General), instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, from the Crown Solicitor's office, conducted the prosecution.

The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. J. F. Millar, J. Forbes, J. A. Young, O. L. Arculli, K. G. G. Stockhausen, James Elliot and H. L. W. Korten.

The Attorney-General explained that the five prisoners stood charged with committing an armed robbery in a matshop No 292, Des Voeux Road West on the 22nd October last, when with others they entered the shop and being armed threatened the master and his employees whom they gagged and bound. Then they took away money to the value of \$1,000 and a large quantity of clothing.

Evidence was then called in support of the prosecution.

Prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each.

ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT.

Arising out of the previous case was the charge preferred against Li Kwai of being accessory before the fact of robbery. He pleaded not guilty. The Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, conducted the case for the Crown. The jury was empanelled as under: Messrs. L. G. Bird, R. B. Wood, A. L. A. Hissink, E. B. Pye, G. F. Eherius, K. D. Mistry, and A. A. H. Milroy.

The Attorney-General stated that the defendant was charged with procuring certain persons to commit the robbery of the matshop. The Crown proposed to call two of the robbers who would depose to the fact that they had been asked by the defendant to commit the armed robbery, and the Crown would also call three employees of the shop who, shortly before the robbery was committed, were taken by the defendant to a certain opium divan, the suggestion of the Crown being that they were taken out of the way so as not to interfere with the robbery. The Crown would also submit the statement made by the defendant when he was charged, on which occasion he admitted having a conversation with one of the robbers prior to the robbery being committed. The robber asked him, "Is it easy to rob your master's shop?" to which defendant replied, "I leave it to your discretion."

Prisoners were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Tuesday, December 21st.

MURDER CHARGE.

Five Chinese were arraigned on a charge of murdering one Wong Tsui Lin in Victoria on November 30th. The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland), instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. G. C. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Shenton, from the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defence.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jury were empanelled: Messrs. John Hands, O. Kramer, K. A. Helm, E. J. da Silva Loureiro, W. F. Brewer, F. Lammert and John Taylor.

The Attorney-General stated that the five prisoners and the deceased were employed in the Cotton Mill, and on the 30th November at 6.15 p.m. as they were leaving the mill the five prisoners attacked the deceased. The story of the prosecution was that the first prisoner stabbed the deceased with a knife, the second held the deceased by the queue, while the other three struck him with iron bars. It would seem that on the previous day the first prisoner and the deceased had a quarrel and a fight, and both were brought before Mr. Gittins, the mill accountant, who fined the

deceased ten cents and the other man twenty cents. The deceased was admitted to the hospital the same day suffering from two stab wounds in the abdomen, and he died on the 6th December, death being due to septic peritonitis. On the 30th November the dying deposition of the deceased was taken in the presence of the first prisoner only, but anything he said then could not be evidence against those who were not present. After the arrest of the other defendants a further dying deposition was taken in the presence of the five prisoners. In the second deposition he said that the first prisoner was the man who stabbed him, but he also said that the fifth defendant helped in the assault. The story of the prosecution was that the five men deliberately attacked the deceased, and the first prisoner who used the knife must be regarded as having intended the consequences of his act, and the others joined in the assault.

The first witness described the attack and said the first prisoner stabbed the deceased. The fight stopped when the "engineer taipan" came on the scene and had the wounds of the deceased dressed.

Cross examined—There were three other men armed with knives who took part in the assault. They could not be found now. The blows struck by the men with the iron bars were very hard, and he could not explain why there were no marks of the blows on the body of deceased. Everybody ran off after the fight, and witness did so also because he was afraid of being implicated in the trouble.

A female employee gave evidence of witnessing the assault. Under cross-examination she said she helped to carry the deceased into the office. Two men stabbed him, but one had absconded.

Another employee deposed to seeing the first prisoner stab the deceased with a knife. Under cross-examination he said that the third and fourth prisoners were not present at the fight. He did not see the first prisoner stab the deceased; he merely saw the blood on the knife.

The case for the prosecution having been closed, Mr. Alabaster opened the case for the defence, which was a denial of the evidence submitted by the prosecution. He pointed out that this was a quarrel between Hakkas and Puntis. The Crown had called all the Hakkas and arrested all the Puntis.

The first prisoner went into the witness-box and gave evidence on his behalf, denying that he had inflicted the wound.

The hearing was adjourned.

Wednesday, December 22nd.

The trial of the five Chinese for the murder of a compatriot at the Cotton Mill on November 30th was resumed.

The case for the defence was continued. The defence was an *alibi*, and each prisoner went into the box and gave a denial, witnesses being called to support the statements of each prisoner.

Counsel having addressed the jury,

His Lordship summed up. He referred to the dying deposition of the deceased, who first said the quarrel arose because the first prisoner knocked into him in the street, but afterwards admitted the quarrel arose over a girl whom it was said deceased annoyed. His Lordship then pointed out that the six witnesses for the prosecution were clear that the first prisoner was present on the occasion in question, and alluded to the fact that although it was stated that the third, fourth and fifth defendants struck the deceased with iron bars there were no marks of such blows on his body. The salient point with regard to two, three, and four was that the deceased did not recognise them, and one of the witnesses said three and four were not present at the fight. Supposing the men attacked deceased with a view to frighten him or give him a thrashing and one whipped out a knife and stabbed him, he did not think it could be said that that was the intent of the other four. With regard to the first prisoner, the jury would remember that the several others said to have been armed with knives on that occasion had disappeared, but if it were proved that the first prisoner was flourishing a knife, but someone else got in a blow before him, then he was equally guilty with the man who dealt the blow.

as they had a common intent. The questions the jury had to decide were: (1) Were the prisoners there? (2) What did they do? (3) What was the legal effect of what they did?

The jury retired and after a short absence returned with a unanimous verdict of not guilty against all five prisoners, who were accordingly discharged.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Cheung Fook was indicted on a charge to which he pleaded not guilty, of detaining a boy by force with intent to sell him.

The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. L. G. Bird (foreman), E. D. Haskell, H. L. Korten, O. el Arculli, E. B. Pye, L. G. Jolly and K. D. Mistry.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that the boy, who was fifteen years of age, had been brought by the prisoner from Canton and detained in a house in Bridges Street, Hongkong, where someone was always in charge and prevented him from escaping. After being kept in the house for seven days he was taken to another house, where defendant sold him to a certain man.

The boy stated that he was sitting in a theatre in Canton with another boy when defendant accosted him with the words, "Youngster, there are good prospects in Hongkong. You can make sixty or seventy cents a day." He went with defendant and wished to escape when on the steamer coming down to Hongkong, but was afraid of the Indian. Arrived in Hongkong he was taken to a house in Bridges Street, where he was detained for a month and three days and subsequently sold for \$42.50.

After hearing the evidence for the defence the jury found the prisoner not guilty and he was acquitted.

ANOTHER KIDNAPPING CASE.

Three men and a woman were next arraigned on a charge of detaining two boys with a view to selling them. They pleaded not guilty. The Acting Attorney-General prosecuted.

Evidence was given on behalf of the Crown that all four had participated in an interview with a woman who agreed to buy children, one at \$190 and the other at \$180, and a bill of sale was made out by the fourth defendant.

The woman was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the men to twelve years.

BISHOP INGHAM'S ADDRESS TO CHILDREN.

The schoolroom of St. Paul's College was filled with children on the 22nd inst. when the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ingham, secretary of the Church Missionary Society, addressed them. In simple language, understandable by the smallest present, his Lordship told of the day when Britain was conquered by the Romans, and of the saying of Pope Gregory that the little Angles would have been angels if they were Christians. He then told when and how we became a people through missionaries bringing to us the Gospel of Bethlehem, Nazareth and Bethany, and how our home life grew from Christianity. There was no such home life in China, Japan and Africa, where the Gospel was unknown, but missionaries from all parts of the world were carrying the glad tidings to those dark lands.

After listening to the Bishop's address the children partook of tea and light refreshments.

TRADE-MARK PROSECUTIONS.

The master of a tea shop in Ko Shing Street was proceeded against before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday for applying a false trade description to a package of tea. After hearing the evidence his Worship imposed a fine of \$100, or six weeks' imprisonment, and ordered the defendant to pay costs amounting to \$900.

Detective-Sergeant Murphy proceeded on board the s.s. *Telemachus* and seized five cases of joss sticks under the Trademarks Ordinance. Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon, of Mr. R. A. Harding's office, applied that these sticks should be confiscated, because they bore a trademark so nearly representing the complainant's as to be calculated to deceive. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

PRESENTATION TO DR. THOMSON.

A GIFT FROM THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

An interesting ceremony took place at the Tung Wa Hospital yesterday afternoon, when Dr. J. C. Thomson, who leaves the Colony for Home in the course of a few days on account of ill-health, was presented with a handsome silver tea set consisting of five pieces in recognition of the disinterested services rendered to that institution during the twelve years he has acted as visiting medical officer. Mr. Sin Tak Fan, the past chairman of the Hospital, presided over a large attendance of the leading Chinese, and was supported by Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the present chairman; Dr. Thomson, Dr. F. C. Clark, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Registrar General; and the Rev. C. H. Hickling.

The various pieces were inscribed as follows: "Presented by the Chinese Community of Hongkong to Dr. J. C. Thomson, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. and H., D.P.H., visiting Medical Officer, Tung Wa Hospital, from 1897 to 1909."

Mr. SIN TAK FAN said: Gentlemen,—The purpose for which we are assembled here to-day is to present a farewell address and a silver tea set to Dr. Thomson, who is about to leave us and this Colony on account of his health, a matter much to be regretted. I have just relinquished the Presidency of this Hospital, but by the courtesy of Mr. Lau Chu Pak, my worthy successor, the pleasing duty of making the presentation has been accorded to me. Gentlemen, you are all aware that for the past 13 years Dr. Thomson has been associated with this Hospital as Visiting Medical Officer. The invaluable services he has rendered, are, I believe unparalleled in the history of the Tung Wa Hospital, and the relations he has had with the Directors have been most cordial. Dr. Thomson, it is for these services the Chinese Community of Hongkong have in token of their gratitude thought fit to present you with the silver tea set and the farewell address, which with your permission I will now read.

Hongkong, December, 1909.

To J. C. Thomson, Esq., M.D., D.T.M. and H., D.P.H.

SIR,—On the eve of your departure from the Colony, we, the Directors of the Tung Wa Hospital and the undersigned Chinese Merchants and residents of Hongkong, desire to place on record our high appreciation of the inestimable services rendered by you to the Hospital, and to tender you our heartfelt thanks for your loyal support and assistance in the humane work carried on by this Charitable Institution.

The exemplary manner in which you have so unreservedly devoted your time and skill to the benefit of the Hospital as Visiting Medical Officer since 1897 will never be forgotten, while the number of persons who owe you a deep debt of gratitude for your kindness and assiduous care when they were under your treatment is very great.

The courtesy and consideration which you have continuously extended to all with whom you have come in contact, the great interest and sympathy which you have ever manifested in the suffering poor of this Colony, and the exceptional skill and tenderness that you have always displayed in the exercise of your profession, have won our highest esteem and admiration, and in token thereof we beg you to accept the accompanying silver tea set and this address.

We are also deeply sensible of the invaluable knowledge and experience you have acquired for the benefit of the Colony by your laborious and scientific study of the treatment and prevention of Malaria, which has been instrumental in so vastly improving the health of its residents; and the success you have achieved in this direction should be a lasting source of gratification to you, and will be written large in the history of the Colony.

Your departure will be a severe loss to the Hospital as well as to the Colony generally, in which you have deservedly occupied an eminent position, and it fills us with the keenest regret.

We desire to assure you that the memory of yourself and your self-sacrificing work in the interests of the Chinese Community will ever be cherished by us; and we wish you a speedy restoration to perfect health, and a long life to enjoy many years of peace, happiness, usefulness and distinction in your Homeland. We are, sir, yours sincerely.

Dr. THOMSON replied:—Mr. Sin Tak Fan, and Gentlemen,—Words fail me to express what I feel in view of the high tribute you have paid to my work in the Tung Wa Hospital, and the generous gifts you have made to me in token of your appreciation of my services to this institution. This tray and tea service will be among my proudest possessions, for there is nothing in my work in Hongkong that gives me greater satisfaction than the circumstances that I have had the friendship and good-will of those with whom I have been associated in this hospital. My task here has been no easy one. My appointment to the office of inspecting medical officer on January, 1897, followed the report of a special Tung Wa Hospital commission that sat in 1896, and was a result of the decision of the commission that great improvements in the working of the Hospital were possible, and extensive reforms essential. Before that time only Chinese treatment was available, but on the same date a resident surgeon, Dr. Chung, trained in Western medicine, surgery and midwifery, was appointed, that in future all patients who might enter should have the option of treatment by European methods, though no compulsion was to be exercised. The directors of that day, while treating us with constant courtesy and all due consideration, were by no means unanimous in the belief that the changes proposed were desirable, the Chinese doctors regarded our efforts as an interference with themselves, to be openly resented and opposed, and the employees generally pursued, for a time, a policy of passive resistance that was occasionally very trying. But ere long all this was changed, and friendly relations were soundly established. I was able in some sense, and Dr. Chung very thoroughly, to look at matters from the other side, and to regard sympathetically the Chinese point of view. Each new board of directors, as the years have passed, has been more ready than its predecessors to co-operate with me in my efforts to raise the standard of the work done in this institution, Chinese and European methods of treatment are carried on harmoniously side by side, and in just about equal proportions as to the number of patients being treated by the one method and the other, and no more willing staff of employees exists, I can say with confidence, in any institution in this Colony. The Chinese community has not resented the changes introduced. There has been a steady, continuous increase in the number of patients during the past twelve years. The number of admissions in 1896, the year previous to my assuming duty here, was 2,041, in 1890 it was 2,898, and last year, 1908, the figure was 4,122. In 1903 the new wing on the other side of the road added seventy-eight beds and a large out-patient department to the accommodation of the hospital, and a continuous demand in excess of ward space through the whole of last year or two has rendered the need of the new wards about to be opened an urgent one, altogether irrespective of the incidence of any plague epidemic. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the great indebtedness of this institution to the late Dr. Chung, the first resident European-trained house surgeon, Chung King, he was a diplomat of the viceroy's medical college, Tientsin, and had already been for eight years resident surgeon in the Alice Memorial Hospital. There he had seen and shared the work of Sir Patrick Manson, Dr. James Cantlie, Dr. G. P. Jordan, Dr. William Hartigan and others, so that he brought to the Tung Wa Hospital a very ripe experience. I counted him my friend and regretted him deeply when we lost him in 1902. His kindness, courtesy, tact and professional skill combined to enable him to carry through the very great improvements that were made during the tenure of office and for which the credit was largely his. We were fortunate in finding for him a worthy successor in Dr. Jen Rawk, M.D., of the university of Oregon, U.S.A., who brought very similar

qualities to those I have described in Dr. Chung, to the delicate task he undertook, and he has confirmed and strengthened the work Dr. Chung did so well. He is still with us, and has now as colleagues Dr. Leung Chin Fan, a licentiate of our own Hongkong College of Medicine. I have watched Dr. Leung's career as a student and a doctor with the liveliest satisfaction. He is a credit to his college, and the Tung Wa Hospital is to be congratulated on having secured his services. It would take too long to recall the long line of directors with whom I have worked for the welfare of this institution, and from whom I have received an unfailing kindly courtesy, but I cannot sit down without expressing my thanks to you, sir, personally for the happy relations that through your influence have marked my dealings with the board of directors during this last year of my tenure of the post of inspecting medical officer. It has been a year of rapid progress, and you have advanced the work of this hospital, as well as the arrangements and the accommodation for the work, to a markedly higher level: You have not been content to act on my suggestions, you have taken them up and improved on them, and I have time and again had to confess that what you proposed to do was in every way better than I had ventured to recommend. I esteem it an honour to have been associated with you and the board of directors whose operations you have presided over with such energy and wisdom, and I am greatly pleased that the improvements in the Tung Wa Hospital effected in these last few months have come before my own departure from this Colony. I am glad that you have been succeeded as president of the Tung Wa Hospital by one whose previous public career is a promise that your enlightened policy in the management of this institution will be continued, and I am sure Mr. Lau Chau Pak will, during the coming year, add to his already great reputation as an earnest worker for the best interests of the Chinese community of Hongkong. Again I thank you, sir, for all the kindness that I have experienced from yourself and your colleagues. I count it a high honour that you have placed my portrait in the hospital laboratory; and permanently associated my name with the work being done there. This address from the Chinese community I shall prize as long as I live, and both the address and this munificent silver service will remain in my family, a lasting token of the good-will that prevailed in my relations with the Tung Wa Hospital. (Applause.)

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

OPENING OF NEW PLAGUE WARDS.

New plague wards in connection with the Tung Wa Hospital were opened yesterday afternoon by His Excellency the Governor. There was a large attendance, Mr. Sin Tak Fan, the retired chairman, and Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the present chairman, with the directors, meeting His Excellency on arrival. The ceremony took place in the picturesque assembly hall. Mr. Sin Tak Fan presided, and among those present were Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Rev. C. H. Hickling and Dr. F. Clark.

Mr. SIN TAK FAN said:—May it please your Excellency, on behalf of the Directors of the Tung Wa Hospital I beg to thank your Excellency for your kindness in coming here to-day for the purpose of declaring open the new Plague Wards of this Hospital. Ever since plague made its appearance in Hongkong, some 12 years ago, all cases have been treated in the Infectious Hospital at Kennedy Town, necessitating the carrying of sick patients some considerable distance, and you may easily picture in your mind the agonies and hardships they have suffered while being conveyed there in the ambulances, notwithstanding all the precautions and care taken for their comfort. The sole object of these present buildings is to remedy the evil and to alleviate the sufferings I have just referred to. It is but fitting that I should here mention that the Honourable Dr. Ho Kai was one of those who initiated the idea of

having a Plague Hospital built in the heart and midst of the City of Victoria to replace the one at Kennedy Town; that suggestion received the united support and assistance of the Hon. Mr. Brewin, Dr. Clark, and the then Directors of the Tung Wa Hospital, with the result that this present site was selected and purchased in 1908 for the price of \$53,500, paid out of monies belonging to the Tung Wa Hospital, with the exception of the sum of \$5,500, which was borrowed from the Hongkong Typhoon Fund, but has since been repaid, and also the sum of \$5,000 contributed by the Committee of the Chinese Recreation Ground, under conditions which we afterwards found it impossible to comply with, and the sum has also been refunded. The buildings cost \$9,700; extra work \$1,350 and architects' charges \$562.00, so that the ground and buildings will from this time forward form an integral part of the Tung Wa Hospital, and henceforth all plague cases will be treated here; and by the blessing of God, and with a continuation of the public confidence and assistance and with all the facilities at our command, there should be no difficulty in successfully combatting the disease. I have just relinquished the management of the Tung Wa Hospital as President, but by the courtesy of Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the present President, the honour of addressing your Excellency to-day has been accorded to me, and I therefore have much pleasure in asking you to open these wards with this key, to declare them open, and to keep the key as a souvenir of the event.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Mr. Sin Tak Fan, and gentlemen: It is my privilege as governor of Hongkong to be called upon to preside at many public functions—to open buildings and to unveil memorials—but of all the ceremonies at which I have presided since I have been in the Colony there is, I think, none which has given me so much pleasure as this. The Chinese community in Hongkong has long, I know, desired to be able to treat plague patients in this hospital, but medical science until quite recently considered that bubonic plague was a disease highly infectious, and it was therefore absolutely necessary that those who were suffering from it, and the bodies of those who had died from it, should be isolated from the living in order that the spread of the disease might be arrested. My predecessors were well aware of the grief and suffering which it caused to relatives, as well as of the pain of the patients themselves in being removed from their dwellings. But they considered, although they felt the deepest sympathy and pity in this matter, that it was absolutely necessary, and that it was their duty to enforce isolation in order to save the lives of those who were living, and to prevent the spread of the disease. But the more severe and the more harsh the measures for this end appeared to the ignorant, the more in truth it proved that they were concerned for the welfare of the community. Since I have been here we have been able to change this. We have been able to relax the rules and procedure in sanitary law regarding disinfection in so far as it violated the privacy of Chinese households, and we have been able to permit this extension of plague wards in a general hospital in the heart of the city to be erected. This change is not due to the fact that my predecessors had not less sympathy than I have with Chinese feeling: it is solely due to the fact that scientific men have recently discovered that plague germs are not propagated as was previously supposed, and that bubonic plague is not an easily communicable disease except by the agency of rats, and the fleas which infest them. This discovery, gentlemen, is of immense importance to us, for it shows us the way in which plague must be combatted and fought. We know now there are only two things necessary, cleanliness with light and fresh air, and the removal of the rats and the fleas which infest them. We are able therefore now to dispense with some of those measures which were formerly considered absolutely necessary, and to concentrate our attention on these two points. I have constantly since I have been here appealed to the Chinese community to co-operate with the Government in these measures in order that we may stamp out entirely, if possible, this dreadful disease: or even if we cannot stamp it out entirely we should reduce it to isolated cases, and make the con-

ditions of this city such, that it will never find a real hold again. You have responded, as I knew that so intelligent a community would respond, under the guidance of the Registrar General in whom you rightly have confidence, and whose thoughts are continually for your good and your welfare; you have erected this new wing to this hospital, which cost, as we have just heard, \$65,000. You have done what I consider to be more important in order to go to the root of the evil. You have engaged lecturers to instruct the common people upon the measures they should take, and you have taken counsel with the Government as to measures throughout the city which would diminish the incidence of plague in the future. You have invited me this afternoon to open these plague wards, and though I am glad to have the privilege of doing so, I express the hope that you may find very little use for them. It is unusual when a man has spent a great deal of money for a great object to express the hope that he will find no use for it, but I hope the precautions we are taking against plague will result in few cases, if any, being found in these wards. These precautions are carried out with untiring zeal by the Sanitary Board and the Head of the Sanitary Department, and I hope you will second their efforts. We live, gentlemen, in an era in which the body politic is disturbed and agitated by many causes. We hear talk of reform and new methods. Such epochs occur in the life of every nation. They result usually in good, but also in a great deal of suffering owing to the wild talk and acts of ignorant men. Here in Hongkong we proceed, have proceeded in the past, and shall proceed in the future slowly, surely, and steadily along the path of progress. Every day sees more new advances. To-day we are opening this extension, next year I hope we shall be opening the extension of the Tung Wa on the other side of the water, and the year afterwards we may be opening the university. Whatever the salient features of each year may be, every year has seen advancement and expansion of schools and an increase of scholars, and in charitable institutions. These, gentlemen, are outward and visible signs of the thoughts and needs and wishes which have gradually made themselves felt. They are the milestones on the road of progress. These advances which I have alluded to have, here in Hongkong, been achieved without agitation and without commotion. The reason is that they are the outcome of co-operation with the Government. You know that the Government is at all times ready and anxious to do everything which it is possible within our revenue to do for the welfare of the community, and which will increase its happiness. I myself am always ready and anxious to hear any suggestion which may tend to the good and the welfare of the Chinese community. Your representatives on the Legislative Council have shown themselves to be men who are actuated by the desire for the public welfare, and they, I think, will also tell you that any project that they have put forward has received the sympathetic consideration of the Government. I have invited them always to speak to me fully and frankly on these subjects and if this unity of purpose and co-operation between the Chinese community and the Government continues, we may hope for the continued progress and prosperity of this Colony. I now have pleasure in declaring the new extension to be open. (Applause.) I hope that it will alleviate suffering and that it will tend to promote confidence among the people. It will stand as a monument of the generosity of the wealthy Chinese and of the way in which they obey the precepts of those great sages and teachers who in different countries and at different times have told us it is the duty of the more prosperous to care for the needs of the poor and of the sick. (Applause.)

The company then repaired to the new plague wards, and at the entrance His Excellency received from Mr. Sin Tak Fan a silver key with which to open the gate. The key was inscribed: "To His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong. Presented by the Directors of Tung Wa Hospital." On the reverse side were the words "New Wards."

His Excellency then inspected the Wards and tea was afterwards dispensed.

A MAMMOTH EXCURSION.

AMERICAN TOURISTS
IN HONGKONG.

Americans are noted for doing big things, and to them belongs the credit for having organised one of the largest pleasure excursions yet chronicled. It is no small thing for a party of about 700 people to embark on a cruise round the world, but this has been done and is being done in a manner which is eloquent testimony to the ability of the organiser. Yesterday this large party reached Hongkong and completely Americanised our thoroughfares. The visitors were supposed to be marshalled in bodies for the purpose of being conducted over the city and shown its sights, and while this was to some extent true, it was noticeable that quite a large number preferred to "do" Hongkong independently. It was easy to note the visitors. The American type of face is distinctive, and gives both men and women an individuality even on the street. Of course their mannerisms and their dress also help to emphasise their nationality, while if nothing else proclaimed the tourist, the many cameras carried would indicate that their owners were only here for a short stay.

But the incursion of so many tourists at once was not the only record created in Hongkong yesterday. The steamer by which they arrived is without doubt the largest which has entered this port, and she was the cynosure of many eyes as she lay at the French mail buoy gay with bunting. Comments were made on her great height and her many decks, and it was agreed that travel on such a mammoth ship must have many delights.

The s.s. *Cleveland* is one of the latest additions to the fleet of the Hamburg-America Line. She is of 16,980 registered tonnage, and was built by Messrs. Blohm and Voss, of Hamburg. She was launched in December, 1908, made her trial trip on March 16th of this year, and her maiden trip across the Atlantic was begun on March 23rd. Her length is 600 feet, her beam 65 feet and her height from waterline to upper deck 55 feet. She is built of steel, and is provided with five decks, and a double bottom extending the entire length of the ship, divided into numerous watertight compartments. She is equipped with twin screws, and power is supplied by two sets of quadruple expansion engines, giving the vessel a speed of 16 knots. For the safety of the vessel and its passengers, all the latest appliances have been provided: an automatic hydraulic system for closing the watertight doors separating the eleven water compartments into which the hull is subdivided; automatic fire-extinguishers, intercommunicating telephones, submarine signal system, and wireless telegraphy. The passenger accommodation extends over 5 decks, namely, the main, saloon, awning, upper, and promenade. They are connected by a grand and smaller companion way, and an electric passenger elevator serves the five upper decks. The grand entrance hall and companion way have received special attention, and well furnished and decorated suites have been located on both the promenade and upper decks. Single and two-berth rooms, with bath and toilet rooms, have been furnished and equipped with the idea of making the traveller feel "at home." The *Cleveland* when making her usual runs between Hamburg and America, has accommodation for 3,300 passengers, 300 in the first-class, 500 in the second-class, and 2,000 in the steerage. For the present tour, however, she has been adapted to carry only 700 passengers in the first and second-class cabins; but the passengers travel as one class only. The food is identically the same whether served in the first or second-class saloon, and the differences in the charges for the complete cruise depend only upon the position of the cabin occupied. The vessel carries a crew of 436 all total. The full complement have travelled with the boat. A popular attraction on the voyage out has been the two swimming pools provided on deck for passengers' use, while two more pools are also provided for the crew. The whole of the catering for the voyage has been undertaken by the Hamburg-

America Co. By means of her installation of the Marconi wireless telegraphy system the *Cleveland* on her Atlantic voyages is in constant communication with land. The installation will take in messages from any distance up to 2,000 miles, but is only capable of despatching to a distance of 300 miles.

The cruise began at New York, whence the steamer proceeded to Madeira, and steamed from there to Gibraltar, Naples, Port Said, Cairo, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, and other Eastern ports were visited in turn, and after an agreeable visit to Manila they have reached Hongkong.

The *Cleveland* arrived in port about noon and moored at the Messageries Maritimes buoy. In about half an hour's time the flotilla of launches had drawn alongside, and the first party left for the shore about 12.30. The launches were busily employed for an hour or two in taking off the passengers, who all seemed to be in good spirits and who seemed to appreciate the beauties of the harbour and of the island. Special trams conveyed one party over the entire tramway system, from east to west. Three hundred and fifty members of the party visited the Peak in the afternoon, and arrangements have been made for another large party to be taken up by the tramway on Christmas Day, while the rich has been greatly in demand.

It is a noteworthy fact that neither death nor sickness has attacked the party. Everyone has enjoyed good health, and as the cruise is pre-eminently a health and pleasure one, the tourists must so far feel satisfied with the results of their trip.

EXCURSIONS TO CANTON.

Last night a large party left by the *Fatshan* for Canton, and this morning another numerous company depart by a specially chartered steamer for the same place, the third party going by the *Heungshan* at 7.15 a.m.

This will be the largest party of foreigners that has ever visited the city of Canton. The Viceroy, who has manifested considerable anxiety with regard to the invasion, has issued proclamations notifying the citizens of the coming multitude, ordering carrying coolies to make way for chairs, and asking shopkeepers to co-operate in keeping the streets clear. Special police have been requisitioned to patrol the streets. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Farmer, who is in charge of the local arrangements, to split up the party into numerous small groups, and to send them in as many different directions as possible. If the tourists keep to the arrangements made for them no trouble is likely to arise.

The visitors are due to leave Hongkong on Sunday next.

FAR EASTERN TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER KOREAN
ASSASSINATION.

PRIME MINISTER THE VICTIM.

Tokyo, December 23rd.

On Wednesday the Premier of Korea was attacked by a native armed with a sword, and fatally wounded.

The tragedy occurred outside the Catholic church at Seoul after a requiem service had been held in connection with the death of King Leopold.

The assassin is a Korean Christian who has been to America.

OPIUM SMOKING IN CHINA.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times*, London, telegraphed on November 22:—

Reports which have been received at the British Legation regarding the suppression of opium smoking show that considerable progress has been made in the northern provinces and in Yunnan and Kwangtung. Some little progress has been made in the central provinces, while very little has been done in Szechuan, Kweichow and Shensi.

COMMERCIAL

IMPORTS—

RICE.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co. of Saigon in their latest Circular say:—Old crop is almost exhausted, scarcely 3/4,000 tons being now left for export, and for which holders demand exorbitant prices. Prospects of the new crop are exceedingly favourable, and the out-turn is expected to be a very fair average. Early grain from some of the most favoured districts has already made its appearance in small quantities, but will come in more freely during the next month. Overtures from Europe have, so far, resulted in the settlement of some 50,000 tons, chiefly for February/April shipment. These sales are more or less of a covering nature and have been effected in order to allow speculative sellers to partly meet their freight engagements, which are considered to be very heavy. Java buyers, after relieving our market of some 10,000 tons for February/March shipment, now refuse to follow the small rise in prices, having, seemingly, overreached their purchases with Burmah. Rice prices, in order to counterbalance the effects of the daily rising exchange and the general want of demand, have eased down considerably since our last advices, and our market now closes with a decidedly downward tendency.

We quote for February to March delivery.

No. 2 White sifted steam milled (round) *

No. 2 White unsifted steam milled

(round) \$3.15

5 % Cargo steam milled round ... 2.82

10 % Cargo steam milled round ... 2.75

20 % Cargo steam milled round ... 2.65

* Prices according to terms and conditions.

The following is a statement of this year's Exports of White Rice, Cargo Rice and Paddy:—

Destination.	Total pes.
Hongkong	65,406
Manila	44,282
Iloilo	7,542
Cebu	42,266
Japan	37,308
Singapore	57,909
Batavia	24,909
Tjilatjap	3,432
Passoeran	2,506
Samarany	7,325
Sourabaya	67,229
India	4,082
Ceylon	2,757
Madagascar	45
Reunion	17,037
Mauritius	12,202
Egypt	27,636
Australia	1,232
Europe	206,030

Total 631,208

Same period of last year 759,695

HONGKONG, 23rd December:—The downward tendency continues, market being weak:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$4.80	to	\$4.85
" Round, Good quality ..	4.85	"	4.90
" Long	5.05	"	5.10
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ..	4.75	"	4.80
" Garden, " No. 1 ..	5.00	"	5.05
" White	5.05	"	5.10
" Fine Cargo	5.10	"	5.15

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 23rd Dec. —We beg to continue our advice of the 9th inst., since when the movements in our various Opium markets have been as follows:—

	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.	Persian.
Stocks on the 9th Dec., 1909—	892½	2,034	934	907
Dec., 10th Imports per Delta ..	3	110	—	127
" 13th " " G. Apear—	—	170	120	—
" 20th " " C. Apear—	—	110	115	—
" 20th " " Linan—	—	20	—	—
" 20th " " Liansang—	—	67	—	—
" 21st " " Katsang—	—	360	200	—
	895½	2,871	1,369	1,114
Less Exports to Shanghai ..	—	220	245	—
Less Exports to East and West Coast Ports including Local Consumption for the fortnight ..	136	420	208	35

Estimated Stocks this day 759½ 2,222 916 1079

Bengal.—A demand so far on a moderate scale has just set in and the market closes at \$1,420 for Patna and \$1,445 for Benares.

Malwa.—There has been no business doing.

Persian.—Superior drug is quoted at \$1,225.

YARN.

HONGKONG—Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report dated 23rd Dec., states:—Unfavourable advices from Shanghai have greatly discouraged the few large native operators who were keeping up the market for the past few weeks, and only a paltry business has been done during the interval, as noted at foot. Prices have declined fully \$2 per bale, and holders will be willing to yield to still greater concessions if any large quantity could be placed, but for anything beyond actual requirements dealers will not offer at any price. For the last few days business is at a complete standstill and the market closes weak and unsteady. Bombay continues strong. Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs. 133 for T/T and Rs. 133½ for Post. Sales of the interval aggregate 1,215 bales, arrivals amount to 3,802, unsold stock estimated at 14,000, and sold but uncleaned bales in second hands about 21,000 bales.

Subjoined is a brief summary of the Indian yarn trade during the last twelve months. Imports to amount to 227,108 bales as against 210,275 last year showing increase of 16,833 bales, while sales aggregate 138,591 bales, as against 151,243 in 1908, showing a decrease of 12,652 bales. This decrease may be partly attributed to the absence of any material demand during the last twelve months, owing to very high prices demanded by holders and partly to the increasing competition of Japanese and Chinese yarn, as also of Japanese cheap cloth in the consuming districts. The year opened with a very slack demand and only a paltry business was effected in January, almost the whole of the month being taken up with the settlement of accounts and the festivities of the Chinese New Year. On resumption of business in February considerable elements were made, and with occasional assistance from Shanghai the enquiry continued more or less active till the end of March when prices showed an appreciation of \$1 to \$7 per bale, and nearly 31,000 bales passed into consumption, exchange on India fluctuating between Rs. 130 and Rs. 132. During the greater part of April the market remained quiet, but at the end of the month another brisk demand from the country set in, lasting with but little intermission till the end of June, resulting in a further advance of \$1 to \$3 per bale in price and sales of over 35,000 bales. Under ordinary circumstances sales and price would have shown a considerable increase but for the sharp rise in silver during May and June, which not only curtailed business but checked the upward tendency of the market. In July the rising tendency in exchange gave place to a weaker tone and simultaneous rumours of a short cotton crop in America encouraged dealers to reappear in the market in great force. Buying was now resumed with more or less vigour throughout July and the greater part of August, when exchange showed signs of an advance and a temporary depression was caused in the market, lasting throughout September. On the whole, however, the third quarter came to a close with a satisfactory experience, the gain in values amounting in some instances to \$5 per bale, over 40,000 bales changing hands, while prospects ahead appeared encouraging. October set in with a strong general enquiry consequent on the violent fluctuations in the American cotton, and about 22,000 bales changed hands, prices showing a further advance of \$1 to \$3 per bale. Business during the last two months has dwindled into a minimum, owing to almost prohibitory prices now ruling, and the year closes almost lifeless with a meagre stock of 14,000 bales to be carried forward. In the beginning of the year best No. 10s. were sold at \$109 and No. 20s. at \$30. They are now quoted at \$126 and \$45, respectively, exchange on India fluctuating between Rs. 128 and Rs. 133 throughout the greater part of the year. Although sales during the year show no improvement over those of the previous twelve months, the trade as a whole, so far as Hongkong is concerned, has been remunerative. With cheap cotton, steady silver, and incessant rise of prices throughout the greater part of the year, more than covering prices have been obtained, and if invoice costs are any guide to results the profits are more or less considerable and commensurate with the extent and volume of the transactions. Our native dealers have not fared badly. Prices have been steadily rising throughout the greater part of the year and the country demand has been responsive. On June 30th, 1908, there were in all India 241 mills working and in course of construction, of which Bombay alone claimed 86, running 2,736,483 spindles and 35,967 looms, and employing 101,536 hands daily.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. in their Piece Goods Report, dated Shanghai, 17th Dec., 1909, state:—With no demand whatever for the North and Hankow still holding off the demand here is decidedly slack. There is a fair amount of inquiry by dealers who are looking out for bargains, for forward delivery chiefly, but importers prefer to take the risk of the market themselves, and are only willing to sell for prompt cash, very little of which is forthcoming for fresh transactions, though we understand that when pressed old purchases are being paid for, though the goods are not cleared. The full quantities, which continue to be put up at the Thursday Auctions, have somewhat of a depressing effect on the general market, though prices for Greys and some of the Whites showed a recovery to-day. Holders, both native and Foreign, are very firm with American goods and decline to sell except at a substantial advance. We understand some have been booked by native speculators from first hands, but are unable to get any particulars. The Manchester market is unchanged and it is very difficult to get anything though at all approximate to prices ruling here. Cotton has taken a sudden upward flight during the interval, Liverpool quiting 8.26½ for Mid-American, but it has receded to 8.0½, at the close. Egyptian has participated in the upward movement but has dropped from 13½d. to 13½d. to-day. In New York the price has fluctuated considerably, but the quotation for March received to-day, namely, 15.35 cents, shows some recovery since yesterday. The last of the known shipments of domestics for this market is due here to-day, we understand. The Yarn market is at a standstill, so far as Indian spinners are concerned, and the unfavourable position here in that respect has caused a quieter feeling in Bombay, though the mills there are still reluctant sellers. No further forward business is reported in these or Japanese productions, and Local Yarns are sagging. The Native cotton market is rather firmer, partly on account of a severe loss by fire in a packer's godown. We have heard of absolutely no transactions either from first or second hands, in either English or American makes. For the latter quotations remain about the same, and possibly retail lots are changing hands at them. Inquiries for Fancy Goods from private holders have ceased owing to the uneasiness felt at the large Auction offerings, and with the uncertainty regarding future action on that direction buyers are acting cautiously. The clearances from all accounts leave a great deal to be desired.

EXPORTS:—

CAMPHOR

HONGKONG, 23rd December—The above market is at a standstill, and prices remain as last quoted.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, December 24th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9½
Bank Bills: on demand	1/9½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9½
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	1/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/10½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	226½
Credits 4 months' sight	230½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	184
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43½
Credits, 60 days' sight	45
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133½
Bank, on demand	133½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133½
Bank on demand	133½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	75
Private, 30 days' sight	75½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	88
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	88½
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	75½
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	108½
ON HONGKONG.—	
On demand	8½ p.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	8 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	85½
Swedish, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	\$57.90
Bar Silver per oz.	24½

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

9th December, 1909.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION
Banks:—		
Hongkong & Shanghai...	\$125	\$1,020, nom.
National of China...	£8	\$112½, sales
Russo-Chinese...	R187½ T125	Tls. 125
Insurance:—		
Union Society of China...	\$100	\$890, sales
North-China...	£5	Tls. 112½, sales
Yangtze Assocn. ...	\$60	\$230, buyers
Canton ...	\$50	\$160, sellers
Hongkong Fire...	\$50	\$375, buyers
China Fire...	\$20	\$114, buyers
Shipping:—		
Indo-China { pref. } { def. }	£5	Tls. 45, buyers
Shell Trans. { ord }	£1	£3.8/
& Trading { pref. }	£10	£11 0/0
Shanghai Tug & pref. }	T50	Tls. 43, sellers
Lighter ... { ord }	T50	Tls. 53, sellers
Taku Tug & Lighter	T50	Tls. 45, nom.
Kochien Transportation & To Boat	T50	Tls. 49, sales
Docks & Wharves:—		
Shanghai Dock & Eng...	T100	Tls. 76½, nom.
H. & W. Dock ...	\$50	\$50, buyers
S. & K'ew Wharf...	T100	Tls. 128, sellers
H. K'loon W. & G...	50	\$62½, sellers
Yangtze ...	T100	Tls. 200, sales
Sugar Companies:—		
Perak Cultivation...	T50	Tls. 333, sales
China Refining...	\$100	\$159, nom.
Mining:—		
Rough Australian ...	£1	Tls. 7½, sellers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	£1	Tls. 19, nom.
Land:—		
Shanghai Investment	T50	Tls. 119, sales
H'kong Investment	\$100	\$103, sales
Humphreys' Estate	T10	\$9, sellers
Wai-wei ...	T2	Tls. 9, nom.
China ...	50	Tls. 50, nom.
Anglo-French ...	T100	Tls. 106, sales
Plantations:—		
Kalumpang Rubber	T50	Tls. 230, buyers
Chempedak ...	...	Tls. 15½, sale
S. R'ber Estates ...	T100	Tls. 340, buyers
T. R. & T. Estate Co.	—21	Tls. 18, sellers
Domini n Rubbers...	T6	Tls. 16½, sales
Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco	T20	Tls. 126, sales
Cottons, etc:—		
Ewo...	T50	Tls. 131 sales
Internationals ...	175	Tls. 72½, sellers
Laon Kung Mow ...	T100	Tls. 100, sellers
Soy Chees ...	T50	Tls. 45, sellers
H.C.S.W.D. Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$6, sales
Shanghai Cotton...	T50	Tls. 72½, sellers
Eastern Fibre ...	210	Tls. 10, nom.
Industrial:—		
Matschappij, & Co., in Langkat...	Gs. 100	Tls. 840, buyers
Shanghai Gas ...	T50	Tls. 107½, sales
Major Brothers...	T50	Tls. 52½, nom.
Shanghai Ice...	T25	Tls. 15, nom.
China Flour Mill...	T50	Tls. 58, sellers
Shanghai Pulp & Paper	T100	Tls. 3½, sales
Green Is. Cement...	\$10	\$7½, sales
Shanghai Waterworks...	£2	Tls. 425, nom.
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	\$100	\$82½, nom.
A. Butler Cement, Tile Works ...	T50	Tls. 23½, nom.
Shanghai Electric Construction...	£10	\$60.00, nom.
China Im. & Ex. Lumber ...	T100	Tls. 75, nom.
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos ...	\$25	20½, nom.
China Printing Co.	T50	Tls. 50, nom.
Stores:—		
Hall & Holtz...	\$20	\$25, buyers
A. Llewellyn...	\$60	\$65, nom.
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Central Ordinary ...	\$15	\$15, buyers
Central Founders ...	\$15	\$400, buyers
S. Moutrie & Co...	\$50	\$30, nom.
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$25½, x d. buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co.	\$100	\$165, sales
Dunning & Co.	\$50	\$35, nom.
Hotels:—		
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$20, sellers
Hong Kong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$75
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 4, sale
Miscellaneous:—		
Shanghai Horse Bazar...	T50	Tls. 55, nom.
Shanghai Mercury ...	T50	Tls. 55, buyers
Shanghai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 66, sales
Dallas Horse Repository ...	T50	Tls. 25, nom.

J. P. BISSETT & Co.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. in their Share Report for the week ending December 18th state:—A large number of transactions have taken place during the past week in almost every class of stock, owing to the near approach of the December Settlement, on the 22nd inst. Langkats have fluctuated considerably, but close firm at Tls. 875 for arch. The T.T. on London to-day is 2/4. Banks.—No business. Insurance.—North China. On the 13th business was done at Tls. 109½ and on the 15th at Tls. 110. Shipping.—On the 15th 1700 were done at Tls. 43½ and 44½ December and Tls. 47 for March. Shanghai Tugs. On the same date at Tls. 43 for Ord. shares. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. On the 10th at Tls. 130½ December and Tls. 134 March, on the 11th at Tls. 133½ March and Tls. 120 cash, on the 13th at Tls. 133-132 March, on the 14th at Tls. 128-128½ for December and Tls. 132 March, on the 15th at Tls. 128 December and Tls. 131-130 March, on the 16th at Tls. 131 March. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. On the 13th at Tls. 76½ December. Sugars.—Peraks changed hands on the 13th at Tls. 345 cash and on the 16th at Tls. 350 for March. Mining.—No business. Lands.—Shanghai Lands. On the 15th at Tls. 119 for cash. Plantations.—Shanghai Sumatras. On the 10th at Tls. 117½ March, on the 11th at Tls. 117½-116 March, on the 13th at Tls. 116 cash and Tls. 116½-117½ December and Tls. 120 March, on the 11th at Tls. 117½-118 December and 120 March, on the 15th at Tls. 22 December, Tls. 125-127-127½ March, on the 16th at Tls. 13-132½ March, and Tls. 126 for December. Dominions. On the 13th at Tls. 15 for cash, on the 13th-14th at Tls. 16½ for cash, and on the 15th at Tls. 17½ for March. Tebbings. On the 10th, 11th and 13th at Tls. 9½ for March, and on the 15th at Tls. 18½ for cash, on the 16th at Tls. 19 March. Chempe-daks. On the 10th at Tls. 15 for cash, on the 16th at Tls. 16½ for March. Kroewoeks. On the 10th at Tls. 21-21½ cash, Tls. 22 March, on the 11th at Tls. 21 for December and cash, on the 13th at Tls. 21 and 22½ March, on the 15th at Tls. 21 and Tls. 21½ for cash and Tls. 22 for March, on the 16th at Tls. 21 and Tls. 20 for March. Almas. On the 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th at Tls. 12½ cash, and on the 13th at Tls. 12 and Tls. 12 for cash. Ayer Tawahs.—On the 13th at Tls. 8 for cash. Cottons.—Ewos. On the 10th at Tls. 134 December, Tls. 137 March, on the 13th at Tls. 137½-138 March and Tls. 134½ December, on the 14th at Tls. 135, Tls. 134½ December and Tls. 131 March, on the 16th at Tls. 133½ December. Shanghai Cottons. On the 10th at Tls. 74½ Dec., on the 13th at Tls. 73½ December and Tls. 76 for March, on the 15th at Tls. 73½ December. Laou Kung Mows. On the 10th and 11th at Tls. 106 March, on the 11th at Tls. 101½ December, on the 15th at Tls. 103½ March and on the 16th at Tls. 100 for Dec. Industrial.—Maatschappij, &c., in Langkats. On the 10th at Tls. 780 and Tls. 790 December and Tls. 810, Tls. 815, Tls. 820 for March, on the 11th at Tls. 820 for March, on the 13th at Tls. 800, Tls. 815 cash, Tls. 800 and Tls. 805 December and Tls. 825, 835, 885, 860, 87½, 875 for March, on the 14th at Tls. 843 cash, Tls. 820, 825, and 830 for December and Tls. 870, 860, 850, 845, 860 for March, on the 15th at Tls. 835, Tls. 837½, Tls. 842½ December. Tls. 865, 875, 870, 877½ for March on the 16th at Tls. 810, 800, 807½ December. Tls. 850, 140 and Tls. 845 March. Miscellaneous.—Teleph at Tls. 65 for cash. Tramway "B" shares at 26 on the 15th, on the 17th at 26 ex. 2/4½, on the 15th at 26 ex. 2/4½. Loans and Debentures.—Shanghai Municipal 5% Debs. at Tls. 92½ and 6% at Tls. 105. Shanghai Land 5% Debs. at Tls. 92½ and 6% at Tls. 103. Telephone 6% at Tls. 131½. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves 6% Debs. at Tls. 10½.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

December:— ARRIVALS.

- 17. Derwent, British str., from Saigon.
- 17. Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- 17. Kaifuku Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
- 17. Laertes, British str., from Liverpool.
- 17. Paklat, German str., from Bangkok.
- 17. Paoting, British str., from Chinkiang.
- 17. Singan, British str., from Haiphong.
- 17. Triumph, Ger. str., from Manila.
- 18. C. Apar, British str., from Calcutta.
- 18. Haitan, British str., from Swatow.
- 18. Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.
- 18. Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 18. Ningpo, British str., from Taku Bar.
- 18. Peleus, British str., from Shanghai.
- 18. Pembroke, British str., from London.

- 18. Soshu Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
- 19. Choshun Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
- 19. Linan, British str., from Shanghai.
- 19. Persens, British str., from Liverpool.
- 19. Tonkin, French str., from Yokohama.
- 20. Aki Maru, Jap. str., from Seattle.
- 20. Chunsang, British str., from Java.
- 20. Dagny, Nor. str., from Quang Yuen.
- 20. Hirano Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
- 20. Hong Wan I, Ger. str., from Singapore.
- 20. Johanne, German str., from Hoihow.
- 20. Kanchow, Brit. str., from Chingwantao.
- 20. Lienshing, Br. str., from Shanghai.
- 20. Loongsang, Br. str., from Manila.
- 20. Rubi, British str., from Manila.
- 20. Sexta, Ger. str., from Tegal.
- 20. Shimosa, British str., from Foochow.
- 20. Syria, British str., from Antwerp.
- 20. Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Melbourne.
- 21. Ascania, German str., from Wuhu.
- 21. C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
- 21. Franklyn, British str., from Philadelphia.
- 21. Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
- 21. Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 21. Kiang Ping, Chi. str., from Chinkiang.
- 21. Kueichow, British str., from Tientsin.
- 21. Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- 21. Kutsang, British str., from Calcutta.
- 21. Wongkoi, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
- 22. Aymeric, British str., from Manila.
- 22. Chinhua, British str., from Shanghai.
- 22. Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
- 22. Fri-Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
- 22. Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
- 22. Haiyang, British str., from Swatow.
- 22. Kohsichang, German str., from Bangkok.
- 22. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
- 22. M. Jeben, German str., from Chefoo.
- 22. Namsang, British str., from Yokohama.
- 22. Prominent, Nor. str., from Dalny.
- 22. Tingsang, British str., from Wuhu.
- 22. Tjimahi, Dutch str., from Miike.
- 23. Cleveland, Ger. str., from New York.
- 23. Delhi, British str., from London.
- 23. Haldis, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
- 23. Kingsing, British str., from Tientsin.
- 23. Ovid, British str., from Barry.
- 23. Tamba Maru, Jap. str., from Europe.

DEPARTURES.

- 18. Daiya Maru, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
- 18. Fukui Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
- 18. Petchaburi, German str., for Swatow.
- 18. Prinz Ludwig, Ger. str., for Europe, &c.
- 18. Siberia, American str., for Shanghai.
- 18. Tacoma Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
- 18. Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
- 19. Anhui, British str., for Shanghai.
- 19. Binh Thuan, French str., for Haiphong.
- 19. Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 19. Halvard, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
- 19. Laertes, British str., for Shanghai.
- 19. Manshu Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
- 19. Persia, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
- 19. Suisang, British str., for Chingwantao.
- 19. Victoria, Swedish str., for Hoihow.
- 19. Yawata Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
- 20. Chiyeun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 20. Laertes, British str., for Shanghai.
- 20. Peleus, British str., for Singapore.
- 21. Fooching, British str., for Miike.
- 21. Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
- 21. Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
- 21. Hsin Chang, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 21. Japan, British str., for Singapore.
- 21. Ningpo, British str., for Shanghai.
- 21. Onsang, British str., for Hongay.
- 21. Pembroke, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
- 21. Persens, British str., for Amoy.
- 21. Shansi, British str., for Shanghai.
- 21. Syria, British str., for Shanghai.
- 21. Tean, British str., for Manila.
- 21. Tonkin, French str., for Europe.
- 22. Choyang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 22. Franklyn, British str., for Shanghai.
- 22. Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 22. Hirano Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
- 22. Hong Wan I, German str., for Amoy.
- 22. Oceanien, French str., for Shanghai.
- 22. Shimosa, British str., for Singapore.
- 22. Singan, British str., for Hoihow.
- 22. Soshu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
- 22. Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.
- 22. Tjiboda, Dutch str., for Yokohama.
- 22. Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
- 22. Yu Shun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 23. Aymeric, British str., for Seattle.
- 23. Choshun Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
- 23. Dagny, Norwegian str., for Quang Yuen.

- 23. Haiyang, British str., for Swatow.
- 23. Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian str., for Moji.
- 23. Hercules, Norwegian str., for Moji.
- 23. Kaifong, British str., for Cebu.
- 23. Linan, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Meefoo, from Shanghai, Dr. Tomson.
Per Loongsang, from Manila, Mr and Mrs Duped and Mr Snell.
Per Aki Maru, from Japan, &c., Mrs John Clark and Miss Clark.
Per Catherine Apar, from Calcutta, &c., Miss J. McCracken and Mr B. H. Silas.
Per Perseus, from Liverpool, &c., Dr. Gibbs, Senior Alverias, Messrs Davies and Corbett.
Per Chinhua, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Lestie, Major and Mrs Lyon, and Mr Hussas.
Per Haiyang, from Swatow, Mrs Barintzen, Capt. Merlin, Messrs Huzon, MacKinnon and Leash.
Per Kutsang, from Calcutta, &c., Sergt. MacDonald, Messrs Gronsman, Hewit, Lloyd and Savita.
Per Kumano Maru, from Japan, &c., Mr and Mrs F. Withington, Mrs S. Yasuba, Miss Mary Graham, Capt. F. Rafen and Mr S. Sasaki.
Per Syria, from London, for Hongkong, Mr and Mrs Sutherland, child and infant, Miss Skripworth, Nurse Grinnegan, Major Shepherd, Messrs Haxton, W. Logan, A. K. Goldie, and A. Foster.
Per Pembroke, from London, &c., for Shanghai, Mrs Courtney and 2 daughters, Mrs Curtis, Mrs Lambert & child Mrs d'Obybera & child; Round voyage, Mr and Mrs Coupland Smith, Mrs King, Countess of Shannon and daughter, Messrs Cawes, Holt, F. Wickham and Drake.
Per Oceanien, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mrs Leyte, Messrs Duflet and A. Jochiran; from Colombo, Mrs Farime, Messrs D. Hossaujee, N. O. Gotler and William; from Singapore, Miss Kelly, Messrs Gopaldass Hasomoll and Johnson; from Saigon, Messrs Lila, Marian, Sandelmann and Keepson.

Per Rubi, from Manila, Mr and Mrs Lerrigo Mr and Mrs Samuel Luffberry, Mr and Mrs Alpio and child, Rev. and Mrs C. W. Brigg, and 2 children, Mrs and Miss Graff, Miss Carter Campbell, Messrs A. L. Sutton, Antonis Castos da Silva, J. Napier, F. A. Hanees, Co Ingenohl, G. Strattan, E. R. McIntyre and Antonio F. da Silva.

Per Tonkin, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mrs T. Hishino and Mr Haim; from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Shunemann, Mr and Mrs Carter, son and family, Mr and Mrs Walsh, Mr and Mrs Strother, Mr and Miss Anz. Pruess, Lt. D. W. Douglas, Messrs Boolsen, H. C. Esan, Coong, E. B. Haggard, C. Miller, W. P. Kee and boy, G. Harling, G. B. White, Shumacker, Messulan, Stattatolz and Daniel Mettin.

DEPARTED.

Per Yawata Maru, for Japan, Mr and Mrs Johnson, Misses Tebb (2), Messrs Fukuchi, K. Matsda, Saito and Isikawa.
Per Tonkin, for Marseilles, &c., Mr and Mrs Bybeck, Mr and Mrs I. R. Burns, Dr. and Mrs M. Nard, Mrs Messulan, Major General Sir Henry Rowlinson, Colonel W. Lambton, Messrs L. Cütt, Mihouarn, Reboul, Menassa, Hubbeck, Christofari, Boighall, Chaquin, K. Miyasaki, H. B. Douglas, M. Tan, L. R. Andrew, R. D. Atkinson, Mordisai, Howard and Mills, Rudyier and Kruger.
Per Hirano Maru, for London, &c., Mr and Mrs Ferguson and child, Mr and Mrs Pykers, Dr. and Mrs C. Genowan, Captain and Mrs Ingram, Mrs W. T. Byant, Misses B. Webb, Hary R. Jay, M. Doyle and Pykers, Master Pykers, Messrs Derby, R. Kimtra, S. Mayeda, M. Watanabe, J. Murai, J. Harada, H. Wada, G. Hashimoto, M. Kanzaki, I. Suzuki, R. Funahashi, K. Oshima, Kouric Kardman, M. C. Mongol, Maher, Macphall, Sydney Stafford, S. Gomes, C. Fujino, W. Williams, Calimani, Paris, Pykers, M. Kitagaki, K. Washio, Yoshi, T. Hatakeyama, C. Ishibashi, U. Kondo, K. Asahima and T. Mitani.

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